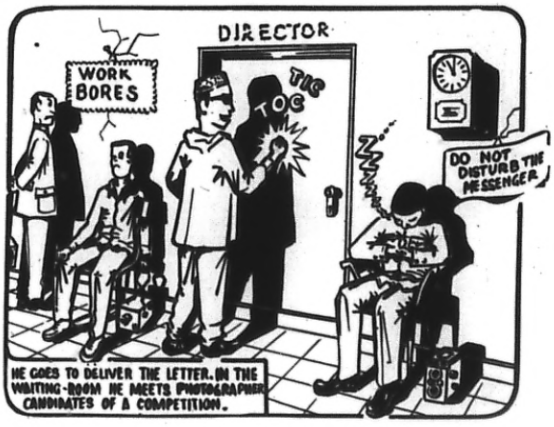
new era

SIGNIFICA
ABBASSO - COLONIALISMO
IMPERIALISMO
NEO COLONIALISMO
W
SOCIALISMO!
SOMALI AIRLINES
LABOURES ARE WITH
THE REVOLUTION FOR
THE REVOLUTION AND
SOCIALISM
SOMALI
AIRLINES
STAFF SUPPORT
THE
SOCIALISM

ONCE UPON A TIME THERE WAS...

tribalism

AHMED COMES TO MOGADISHU WITH A LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION FROM HIS TRIBAL CHIEF. THERE WAS A SITUATION WITH LITTLE WORK AND MUCH EARNING.


DIRECTOR
WORK BORES
TIC TOC
DO NOT DISTURB THE MESSENGER
HE GOES TO DELIVER THE LETTER. IN THE WAITING-ROOM HE MEETS PHOTOGRAPHER CANDIDATES OF A COMPETITION.

COME IN!
AHMED CAN AT LAST HAND OVER THE PRECIOUS LETTER BUT HE REALIZES WITH REGRET THAT HE HAS NO PROFESSION. THE MANAGER AFTER HAVING READ IT, REASSURES HIM.
THE MANAGER (WELLKNOWN) TRIBALIST) IS SURROUNDED BY FAITHFUL SERVANTS READY TO PAY THEIR RESPECTS TO HIM UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

LONG LIVE MBSUG-MASUK
LONG LIVE TRIBALISM!
DIRECTOR
WORK BORES
WITHOUT BEING MUCH PREOCCUPIED, AHMED RUNS AWAY HAPPILY, HAILING CORRUPTION. THE MANAGER IS SATISFIED BECAUSE HE HAS SECURED THE SUPPORT OF ANOTHER TRIBAL CHIEF

IT IS NOT FAIR!! WE HAVE ENTERED THE COMPETITION
THE MANAGER DOES NOT EMPLOY ANY BODY
IN THE MEANTIME THE PHOTOGRAPHERS, LEGITIMATE CANDIDATES COMPLAIN TO THE MESSENGER FOR THE WRONG THEY SUFFERED.

new era

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Printed by the State Printing Agency for the Ministry of Information and National Guidance Somali Democratic Republic Mogadishu

Major General Mohamed Siad Barre
President of the S.R.C.

Forward

STEPPING OUT IN CONFIDENCE

CONSOLIDATION has been the key note of programmes in Somalia since the Revolution. Some of these schemes which have advanced our plans for a better future are the subjects of the stories that appear in this issue of NEW ERA. They highlight the separate areas of development and indicate the diversity of projects embraced in the nation's overall planning.

These stories underscore the ready and undivided willingness of the people in the urban and rural centres to get down to the vital task of nation-building, because they know that these priorities have been decided upon to bring immediate benefits to the people.

In the reorganisation that has taken place in recent months, much emphasis has been put on the role of mass communication in aiding progress and fostering understanding between groups and at an international level.

We recognise in the mandate from our people the duty vested in us to build a viable socialist state in proceeding to the fulfilment of this national ambition, we seek to lay the foundation for a vigorous socialist system embodying the highest concepts of the socialist creed.

Since the advent of the Revolution in October, 1969, a favourable climate has been created for the fulfilment of these practical aims to give our people the opportunity they have never had before to enjoy the fruits of freedom. We are evolving a socialist plan adapted to our own needs and based upon our own evaluations of what our country and our people want most.

Our President, Major-General Mohamed Siad Barre, speaking to the staff of the Ministry of Information and National Guidance recently, said that the mass media had an indispensable part in the essential services that are today geared to Somalia's growth in all sectors of the nation's affairs.

We go to press with this issue in the firm conviction that these pages reflect our national endeavours and, we trust, will therefore leave you, the reader, with a fuller and sharper picture of Somalia and its aims under the banner of the Socialist Revolution.

On each occasion that the call has gone forth to the masses to show their solidarity with the declared policies of the country, the unanimity of the people's support has been overwhelming. And with that mandate for progress, Somalia goes forward to new achievements within its borders and a closer understanding and identification with Africa and its problems.

We hope that you will see in these new endeavours in our country, the determination to rise above the crippling handicaps of the past, and recognise the tempo and the pace that will bring our goals nearer to the people.

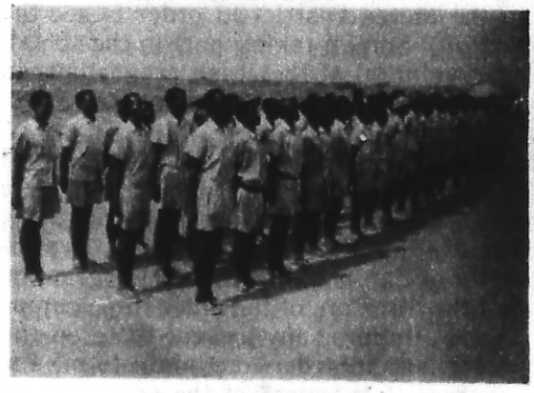
We go forth in CONFIDENCE!

PRESIDENT IMPRESSED BY EFFORTS OF NATION'S YOUTH

The President has gone to Shalambot in order to inspect the programme and to pay a visit to the vanguards of our nation's youth at half past seven, one February morning. The Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, members of the SRC and high—ranking officials accompanied him.

The President spent the whole day in the area inspecting the progress of the work as well as the different crops that were planted such as peanuts, sesame, maize and long staple cotton. He discussed many things with the workers and the officials and offered them his wise counsel. It was a very busy day in which our President never took a moment's rest until well into the evening.

The President gave a speech to the workers in which he explained the policy of the State — the policy of revolutionary Somalia — with regard to our nation's socialist building. The President listened to every complaint and met any person who wished to see him with the openheartedness of a kind father towards his children.



(1) Volunteers of the Crash Scheme out in military discipline.

(2) Maize harvesting.

3. Cotton Blossom in Jowher

I also left Mogadishu for Shalambot in the Merca District in order to see the youthful Somali taking part in the socialist revolution at the crash programme in that part of our beloved country.

Sheik Hussein Alio, the agricultural expert, an active Somali youth with a great deal of knowledge in agriculture, Mr. Ali Ihji Elmi, the administrative director of Camp 1 at the Crash Programme and the directors of the other three camps were at hand on my arrival there on the second day in order to explain to me the progress of the work at the project.

It is worth mentioning that the Crash Programme at Shalambot is divided into four parts in each of which the work is assigned to a special camp. One of the four parts has actually been cultivated. Its area is 2,000 hectares. The other parts are made ready for planting in the forthcoming spring (Gu) season.

I have seen our national crops that were planted by the hands of our revolutionary cubs, in full blossom. Cotton, which is one of the best international qualities has flowered, sesame was almost ready for harvest, the leaves of the peanuts turned golden in colour and have began to fall. Each pod of peanut containing three pieces.

It was a recently introduced brand. All these crops are to be harvested in this month.

Besides the preparation of an area of 2,000 hectares for cultivation, 1,000 hectares were planted with maize, 500 with cotton, 400 with peanuts and 100 with sesame in the Dhair (Outumn) season. There is a 20—Kilomatre long main canal that extends from the Shabeli River to the virgin land of our good soil. The length of the subsidiary canals in the project area is 60 km.

It was a great delight to see the patriotic hands that constitute a new element in the social organisation of revolutionary Somalia. These hands have levelled the land, dug the ponds and canals and planted the different crops. These vanguards display a military spirit and discipline that I have never seen before. They even built, their own houses; with bathoorms from Nabk trees, and roofed them with corrugated iron.

How great was the organisation! the work! and the production! The age of these vanguards ranged from 15 to 30 years. They volunteer for work from all the regions of our country. They constitute a community that is dominated by the spirit of co—operation, honesty and dedication to work for the sake of improving our country and for its development. The responsible authorities for this revolutionary community did not forget to provide it with teachers in order to fight illiteracy and realize a measure of general education and social and revolutionary consciousness.

There is no doubt that this project going to achieve a great success whose results will bear fruits in the future, although the whisperers are trying to confuse the simple people, yet with the passage of time we will see the results of the development. We anticipate the fact that any new project is bound to face difficulties and problems and to be beset with mistakes but the will of our revolutionary people that challenges all the natural problems, like insects, pests and birds which destory the cropts, knows how to surmount these problems as it knows its road to construction and to knowledge.

More than 1,350 of our compatriots work in this spot of our good land and lead an honourable life, earning their living by their own efforts and weat. They have learnt a great deal about agriculture, have acquired something of science and culture and were imbued with the spirit of discipline and national revolution and are living in a scientific socialist society.

This is the will of the revolution whenever we talk about the Crash Programmes we have in mind the thousands of our countrymen who are engaged in them in many parts of the country.

The aim of the Crash programmes is clear.... It is national development by

transforming our natural resources into material benefits for all our countrymen. It is the destruction of indolence but dependence on the minds of our men and youth. Our youth have been shakled until the revolution gave them the opportunity to prove their mattle and to destroy every single misconception about the will of our people, its strong endurance and ability to build and to surmount all the obstacles on its way.

I am confidente that the day will come when these volunteers— the construction vanguard who now live in the four camps will settle on the land with their families, tilling the land and harvesting bumper crops and living in a socialist agricultural co—operative community, the pioneer of co—operation and dedication for more production and abundant yields.

The socialist revolution aims at realising prosperity for all the people in the country through co—operative agriculture and Crash Programmes.

We return to the visit of the President who said in his address to the vanguards «Only by continuous work can progress of the Somali people be realised.) The best description of President Siad's visit to the Programme was given by Mr. Ali Adde, the Director of Camp 1 who said: «It was a social guarantee to the workers in the Crash Programmes.... The President spent the whole day and night among 1,350 workers and only slept for a few hours under a Nabk tree «Christ's thorn)... after he discussed, listenced, directed and observed... until dawn.

This was an expression of simplicity in its noblest manifestation; of participation in its practical form, of humility in living reality and of courage in confidence, pride and daring.

SOMALIA HOSTS CULTURAL SEMINAR

At the first Pan-African Cultural Festival in Algiers, a great deal of time was spent deciding on the best way of organizing cultural activities to be held in-between festivals. It was finally agreed that all workshops should be made up of practical and instructional cultural activities. Following this decision the African Cultural Council fixed on October 16th., 1970 to be the date for a cultural workshop and the meeting of the Cultural Council to indicate in clear terms, what is needed to be done by Africa, to obtain maximum information from our lolklore, music and dance so that, among other things, Africa's full contribution to man may become known.

The Somali Democratic Republic with great honour and pleasure played host to both events. The Secretary of State for Education, Maj. Abdirizak Mohamed Abukar, an S.R.C. Member, opened the Seminar which was sponsored by the Organzation of African Unity in Mogadishu, at the former Parliament building.

The Secretary welcomed the delegates to the Cultural Seminar on behalf of the President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, Maj-General Mohamed Siad Barre.

The over fifty delegates attending the Seminar came from 18 countries of Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Somalia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia, People's Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Morocco, Cameroun, Ethiopia, Burundi and Liberia.

In his opening speech, the Secretary of State for Education said that Africans should be proud of their own culture and challenge the colonialists who want to undermine African culture by grafting imported cultures on the African culture, continuing his warning the Secretary said:

«To be able to combat this threat on our culture we should draw on the studies and recommandations of conferences and seminars for the purposes of preserving and enriching the African culture. Africans must probe into their culture to mer-

O. A. U. Assistant Secretary General, Mr. Buliro, gives a press conference on behalf of the Secretary General.

ge it into coherent unity. I say unity because without unity in our culture we might find it difficult to overcome the various political and economic difficulties imposed on Africa by the various colonial administrations.»

Maj. Abdirizak declared that African culture was undergoing a period of renaissance, thus, the civilization as well as the originality of the African personality were being revived.

This revial of the African Culture is also part and parcel of the civilization of man-kind and as such will definitely have a meaningful influence on the economical, social and political development.

The Secretary of State urged experts of African Culture to enlighten the young African generations by pulling a solid foundation for the African culture to benefit both Africa and the world at large. In this way they will contribute to peace, love and better understanding of nations.

The Seminar recommended that each member state of the OAU should establish a national cultural council, or, where such a council already exists, to take serious steps to sfrengthen it. Also they decided that each African Government should initiate an expensive research on African Culture.

Among the recommendations of the Seminar were to produce an encyclopedia on African instruments and other relevant material on the African Arts.

* * *

Steps, to collect material for an African encyclopedia were first initiated by Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the idol of Africa, who invited Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois towards the end of the latter's life, who had been entertaining the idea for good 50 years, to make the, Enciclopedia Africana. After the death of Dr. Du Bois. Dr. Nkrumanh appointed the African Scholar, Dr. W. Alphausus Hunton as a Secretary to continue the work, but this mission was interupted when Ankrah's regime asked him to leave Ghana.

It was also decided that maximum encouragement should be extended towards teachers and resarchers of African culture and that African states should make documentary films on national dances for the double purpose of keeping a record of the dances and to make it possible the exchange of these films among nations.

To embody the importance of African culture, the Seminar recommended that the Secretary General of the OAU should make trips to the various African countries to explain to the African peopies the philosophy, policy and activities of the OAU on culture.

In the last Seminar, the Secretary General was represented by Mr. Buliro, the Assistant Secretary General who told the delegates:

«We have gathered here today to examine in a family atmosphere and enviroment, what culture really means to us Africans — to our past, to our present and to our future. This is of course a continuing exercise others have done before us, we should do our part, and also provide the necessary materials on which others can take up and continue their tasks.»

In a tribute to the host country, Mr. Buliro said:

«Indeed the location could not have been better. The rich Somali dance and music are known throughout our continent, we should therefore, not only be able to discuss these cultural elements within pan-African perspectives, but also we should be able to learn from these reknown Somali cultural attributes.»

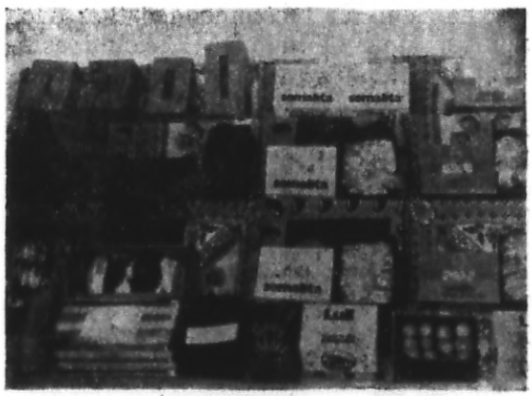
Somalia can make it ...

IMPRESSIVE DISPLAYS AT FIRST NATIONAL FAIR

For the first time in the history of Fairs in Somalia, Somali products were prominent in nearly all pavilions of the fair.

The spirit of the Revolution that Somalia can do a lot without any foreign assistance was very vivid in every section. As Lt. Col. Ahmed Mohamud Farah, the Secreatry of Industry and Commerce, pointed out in his speech during the inauguration ceremony the items exhibited in the Fair were pointers to future development rather than the display of concrete achievements.

The overall picture of the Somali National Fair was one of massive demonstration of what Somalia as a country can produce and what efforts its people can generate in an era of Revolution, nation—building and dedication. Organised by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the Fair displayed the products of the various factories, agencies and Commercial firms in the Somali Democratic Republic. It exhibited also the achievements of the various Ministries and autonomous agencies.



An impressive display of agricultural produce

Some of the famous skins displayed at the fair.

Since Somalia's main resources are livestock and agriculture the exhibits consisted mainly of these two products.

While the majority of the pavilions in the fair were occupied by Somali achievements and products, yet, certain sections displayed items made by some foreign companies with bases in Somalia.

The Ministry of Agriculture occupied a complete wing in which it displayed the activities and the achievements of four different sections within the Ministry, the Plant Protection and Locust Control section, the Irrigation, Hydrology and flood Control section, the crop section and soil and water section.

In the Plant Protection and Locust Control Section there were samples of the various insects which damage the plants, the insecticides and the sprayers. Officials in that section explain to the public the way in which they combat insects and control locust.

The Flood Control and irrigation section whose activities centre in the River lands of Juba and Shebelleh operate in a vast distance which sprawls from Dolo to Godwein along Juba and from Belet-Wein to Hahai along Shabaillch. This section displayed at the Fair automatic recorders, guagers, water sampler and current meter.

The crop section demonstrated some new crops that were grown in Somalia recently. Of these were tobacco of which Somali cigarettes, filter and nonfilter, are made; three different types of rice and sunflower of which oil is made.

The soil and water section made mechanical analysis at the first stage to distinguish sand, silt and clay. At the second stage it made chemical analysis to find out the suitability of soil growing for various crops. It also undertook daily tests of soil to discover the extent of soil in it. In this section officials are very much concerned about enlightening the public on the uses of soil and the defects that may exist in it.

The other agricultural exhibitions include the products of farms. The most prominent of these were the various crops displayed in the pavilions of Afgoi cooperative Society.

All in all the fair gave the Somali farms and Ministries a good chance to show to the nation what the people can honestly do.

FOREIGN AIRCRAFT VIOLATE SOMALI AIRSPACE

A West German commercial plane was forced to land at Hargeisa Airport on 21st November after violating Somali airspace.

A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that the plane flew over Somali air-space without permission despite four previous protests to the West German Embassy in Mogadishu. «The Somali Government therefore,» added the spokesman, «had no alternative than to force the plane land.

While apologising over the inconvenience caused to the passengers, the spokesman declared that had it not been for the passengers they would have detained the plane for longer because it had broken international traffic laws and regulations.

«However,» the spokesman said, «If the Aircraft seeks clearance from the Somali Authorities in future, this would be considered.»

The plane, a Condor aircraft owned by Lufthansa, made regular flights from Mombasa via Djibouti to Frankfurt. At the time the plane was forced down at Hargeisa Airport, it was from Mombasa on its way to Djibouti with 72 passengers and six crew. The aircraft was detained in Hargeisa for three hours.

Just over three weeks since the West German trespassed over the Somali airspace, a Boeing 707 Laker British aircraft with 166 passengers and 12 crew-members was also forced down for committing the same violation, this time at Mogadishu International Airport.

When the Somali Air Traffic Control officials came to know that the plane was over-flying the Somali territory without permission they asked it to land.

At first the Captain, Mr. Steer, refused to land on the pretext that the plane was heavy due to what he called «too much petrol» but when the Somali authorities told him they would have to force him to land the plane, he responded positively.

When put to the light that the authorities in Djibouti had no right or responsibility to give such a permission, the captain said it was his fault since he assumed he had permission.

The British Aircraft came from London on its way to the Indian Ocean Island of Mauritious after touching down Djibouti. It was detained during interrogation for 3 hours.

Passengers of the plane included the commercial Manager of the Lake Co. and 11 children.

The British Jet was released by the Somali authorities, after strong warning not to repeat this violation.

MOGADISHU GETS A NEW MAYOR

A new Mayor for the Capital, S.R.C. Member, Major Osman Mohamed Gelle, has been recently appointed as the Extra-Ordinary Commissioner for the city of Mogadishu.

In a speech to the staff of the Municipality Maj. Gelle said:

«The capital was the mirror which reflected the country so a great deal of work had to be done to make the city worthy of its name. This could be done only by your dedication and determination to render the city the best possible work.»

As a result of new laws regarding the city of Mogadishu, the city police have been assigned to work with the Extra-Ordinary Commissioner of the Municipality, instead of the Regional Governor of Benadir. The latter will be responsible only for the administration of the other districts in the Region.

The former title for the Development and Districts Affairs Officer for the city of Mogadishu is now the Vice-Extra-Ordinary Commisisoner of Municipality.

SOMALIA and the EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY . . .

New Era Chief Editor interviews Somalia's Ambassador to the EEC.

I. It is generally believed at home that Somalia does not get a sufficient share from the EEC Development Fund relative to other member countries. What are your comments?

«I agree with you that the Somali Democratic Republic did not obtain a satisfactory share from the EEC Development Fund in comparison with other Associated States of the European Economic Community. For better understanding of the factors, which have considerably contributed to this setback, I would like to point out that Somalia's participation in the 1st and 2nd Funds of the Community for Development Aid was mainly due to relatively poor participation on our part. Some of the projects which were submitted for EEC financing were not accepted as they were found by the EEC authorities as non-bankable projects and were neither accompanied by proper documentation of project dossier preparation nor was there sufficient justification.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that Somalia has received almost U.S. 10.000.000 (Ten Million) during the life of the 1st Fund and as regards the 2nd Fund, Somalia has received about U.S. . 28,000,000 (Twenty-eight Million). Both other shares under the 1st and 2nd Funds are considered below the average shares of other Associated States. However, the New Government of Somalia is, as we are all aware, serious on economic development and is prepared to meet the EEC requirements in dossier project preparation and submission of all necessary data and information for acceptance of our projects by the EEC authorities. It is, therefore, hoped that Somalia will be able to obtain and utilise profitably a fair share from the 3rd European Development Fund. It seems that we are now in the right direction as all the projects so far presented to the Fund for financing respond to those economic and social criteria normally imposed by any reputable development financing institutions like the European Development Fund».

II. What is the policy of the EEC in the distribution of benefits among associate members — i.e.: is there a fixed quota or is it done in accordance with the contribution of the respective countries to the Community?

«There is no established policy which fixes «a priori» for each associated State's share of EEC aid although, I believe that distribution of the Community's aid is based on a number of factors which include population, natural resources and the degree of the economic and social development of the country concerned. These factors determine mostly, the amount of aid which a country can absorb and utilise economically. However, I

maintain that there is a ceiling which limits the amount an Associate State can expect. On the other hand, I would like to point out that there is also room for competition to gain the lion's share among the associated States.»

III. How successful were the EEC Projects for the First and Second Funds under the previous regimes?

«The majority of the projects financed by the European Economic Community under the First and Second Funds were successful although it should not be ruled out that one of the major projects «The General Hospital» was not properly planned to the required standard to meet both the environmental conditions of the country and needs of the people, and turned to be, therefore, the cause of continued failure in the past since its completion. However, it should be borne in mind that as a result of the introduction of new measures taken by the new regime in accordance with the principles and philosophy of self-reliance and the adoption of new administration, the management of the General Hospital has made tremendous improvement.

In fact, during the recent visit in Somalia of the EEC Mission, the Director of the European Development Fund who made his last visit to the hospital in 1967, stated that the General Hospital which has been termed for a number of years as «the evil» of Somalia, has now become a valuable asset for Somalia.»

IV. What advice would you give here to the Somali authorities to make our country a more active member of the Community?

«In order to be active in the Association, I believe that what is required from a member of an international organisation is well known to everyone who is familiar with functions of international institutions and the obligations to be met by each member. The Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States does not imply any difference from other international organisation. However, coming to your question, this Mission is of the expressed opinion that we should play a more active role in the activities of the organisation and meet our obligations.»

V. How would Britain's entry into the Common Market affect Somalia's interest?

While Britain's entry alone to the Common Market is not expected to affect the Somali interest, the joining of the Commonwealth countries to the European Economic Community in the capacity of Associated States will no doubt seriously affect the 18 African and Malagasy States associated with the Community of which Somalia is an associated member. The economies of the Commonwealth States are similar to those of the African and Malagasy Associated States of the EEC and, accordingly, a keen competition in the EEC Market will be met as a result of granting equal preferences to the New Associates of an enlarged community. However, the main export of the Somali Democratic Republic to the EEC Market is banana and the entry of Britain is not expected to affect our prices as our competitors in Europe in this major product are the Latin American countries.

As regards the future of EEC Aid, under an enlarged community upon the joining of the Commonwealth countries as associated States after the entry of Britain in the EEC as a member, aid contributed by the Community in the promotion of the economic and social development of Associated States, by supplementing the efforts achieved by those States is expected to reduce considerably. However, Somalia is a partner of the 2nd YAOUNDE CONVENTION between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States associated with that Community signed on 29th July, and the New Convention «Aid Provisions» only covers the signatories during the life of the convention — expiring on January 31st, 1975. Furthermore, Britain's budgetary contribution is expected to undergo a transitional period of about six yars, a factor which does not appear to be encouraging as far as aid to the Associated countries is concerned.

SOMALI MUSIC, DANCE and SONG

1. **Artist Zainab Abdullahi singing «Afrika-Hurudo».**

2. **Composer Abdullahi Karshe sings and plays music to the lamentations of «Lumumba».**

3. **Musician Ahmed Naagi sings the melody, «Down the Shableh River.**

Our revolutionary authorities have attached great importance to culture since they assumed power on 21 October, 1969.

The seminar on African Music, Dance and Folklore organised by the OAU and hosted by Somalia in Mogadishu last October, gave our rich cultural heritage a wide audience.

Somali artists and members of the general public have displayed examples of handicrafts, music and dance for the benefit of the representatives of African culture who took part in the conference. This was the first time in which these experts became acquainted with our cultural heritage and they were surprised by its richness, variety and originality.

The experts discovered that Somali music is the synthesis of oriental harmony and African rhythm. Every piece is a living testimony of this unique blend. Even in dance music, where the solid beat

Seminar delegates amazed at richness and variety of Somalia's cultural heritage ...

of the African drum is the central rhythm, the oriental background in the accompanying chanting is the direct result of the Arabic influence imported through Islam and the cultural crossbreed emanting from Somalia's intercourse throughout history with the neighbouring oriental cultures on the other side of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. Certainly more than eighty per cent of the Somali music is rooted in Somalia's ancient African hertiage; but the intrinsic influence of the oriental blend has rendered it one of the musically unique phenomenon within the African music family. The Somali ear is as receptive to the Congolese drum as it is to the Indian Sitar, and as sensitive to the tune of the lute as it is to the harmony of the African piano.

The Somali people have specific songs and chanting for almost all daily activities. There are specific songs and dances for weddings, for women building different items of the nomad's portable dwelling, for watering camels, for tilling the land, for religious gatherings, for reading the Quran, for selling market goods, for children and for reading different kind of poetry. Even for playing certain games. Somali music draws its main characteristics from these activities. The predominantly European character of recent urbanization does not have more than an embryonic impact upon Somali music. The polyrhthmic drum choir of the sedentary Somali and the blue tonality of the nomad driving his herd through vast stretches of arid lands are the two distinct marks of Somali music. Its common foundation is a combination of 3/4 6/8 and 4/4 time signatures. Singing, clapping. and stamping and further rhythmic compexities to it. The falsetto break and the call-and-response patterns found in most African music are also typical of Somali music and especially among the sedentary Somalis. Somali oral poetry (many foreign writers have referred to Somalia as a nation of bards) gives further dimensions to Somali music. Poetry has many categories in Somalia, and each category has a special way of chanting. Among the sedentary Somalis, where poetry is chanted in ritualized gatherings, songs of allusion similar to those found in West Africa are common. Among the pastoral Somalis epic poetry is chanted in a number of ways. Consequently the kind of words that go with a song are important.

4. Lul Hassan, a Radio Mogadishu artist, dancing the «Kabeebe.»

5. Actoress-singer Hibo Mohamed Sings Kabeeda.»

The Somali Democratic Republic has presented ten songs and musical pieces as its proud entries in the African Music Rostrum last October. The pieces were selected by the staff of Radio Mogadishu. All of these pieces are authentic and valuable examples of the traditional, classical music of the Somali Democratic Republic. They are either live recording from the hinterland and the various coastal regions of the country, or the reproductional music recorded in the studio of the voice of the Somali Democratic Republic.

Following is a detailed outline of the music of these ten pieces:

1. *Kabeebe:* Somali drums played usually for weddings among the sedentary Somalis.
2. *Kabeda:* Sung by Hibo Mohamed. Chorus by Mogadiscio Radio Artists. This is a song traditionally sung by the nomadic Somali women while they are building a special mat called Kebed used for the construction of the portable Somali Agal — the nomad's tent made mainly of grass and roots of certain trees.
3. *Fisherman's Tune:* Organ and African Drums by Ahmed Naagi. It is a modern interpretation of Benadir Region's classical music. Ahmed Naagi is a gifted, young, self-made musician born and raised in Mogadishu. For centuries the Mogadishu fishermen woke up early in the morning and went out fishing in the Indian Ocean on small boats: lonely men in the turbulent wildness of the ocean called to work and to earn a living. The blue tonality of this piece expresses this loneliness. Ahmed Naagi, who arranged this piece, lived by the seashore for many years. And for long he heard the fishermen chanting this tune and many other similar ones.

6. Shekuna Osman and a group of Artists dance the «MARIMBA.»

4. *Hhayat:* This piece is an example of falsetto breaks and the call-and response patterns which are common in West Africa. It was recorded during ritual ceremonies of the sedentary Somalis along the Shabeleh River. Its Moslem, religious touch is superimposed on its purely polyrhythmic African character.
5. *Hobaala-hobaala:* This is a dance song from the ancient city of Zeila on the southern Gulf of Aden coast.

   The Arabic influence in this kind of music has been thoroughly Somalized. Zeila is one of the most ancient cities on the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden coast, known by historians as Owdel. It was the centre of many different cultures throughout history. There has yet to be a decent study of this ancient city's music. For the last few hundred years, Zeila music had a tremendous impact on general Somali music.
6. *Afrika-Hurudo:* Literally means somnolent Africa. The words are by one of the most outstanding song composers and poets in the Somali Democratic Republic. The gaiety of Zainab Abdullahi's voice adds dynamic force to the poet's words. It is notable both for the the singer's terrific voice and the piece's ancestory in the traditional chanting of the pastoral dance songs. This kind of combination in Somali music can create a devasting political weapon similar to that of the calypso in Trindad. Songs of allusion common in traditional African music are the ancestory of this kind of Somali music. It is a song of allusion chastizing beloved Africa for her somnolence in the midst of a turbulent world order. The following is the translation of the first few lines of the song which illustrates the Somali artist's commitment to Africa's political awakening:

   Oh somnolent Africa
   the enemy wounds you, somnolent Africa;
   Your heroes, somnolent Africa,
   are the food of the vultures, somnolent Africa .....
7. *Dinle-Kabir:* A dance song from Afgoi on the Shebeleh River. It has become a popular dance in all the major cities of the Republic. The special rhythm of this piece is common mostly in the Horn of Africa.
8. *Lumumba:* Composed by Abdillahi Karshe, the greatest of the Somali Artists, who is a musician, a singer and a composer in one and a victim of colonial suppression, in 1961 upon Lumumba's tragic death. It has become a classical piece since then. The wailing quality in the background is typical of the traditional lamentations of Somali women upon the death of beloved ones.

   The words of the song were translated into Arabic, English, Italian and Russian. The song was also filmed.

   Lumumba! He is not dead nor is he alive!
   Do not think about him
   in one of these two terms.
   His appearance is gone but
   do not think he is missing .....
9. *Down the Shableh River:* Another musical interpretation by Ahmed Naagi. It depicts the mood of the Afgoi people during the rainy season when the river overflows and the women and children come out during the day to wash their clothes.
10. *Marimba:* In this solo piece Shekuna Osman Musse is playing the Kastenga, the Somali version of the African piano. Shekuna is from Lower Juba where the Kastenga is played in ritualized gatherings.

Ismail Hersi, composer of «Afrika-Hurudo»

SOMALIA PREPARES TO COPE WITH THE DRUG MENACE

The Somali Democratic Republic is very little troubled with this problem of narcotics which is causing considerable anxiety to many nations, especially developed nations. However, it is appreciated that the problem is an international one which may well grow and, in time, have a very detrimental effect on this country. It is essential therefore that information published on the subject of narcotics be made available to the Somali Government for onward transmission to organs charged with the responsibility of controlling this social evil. It is gratifying to note that our Ministry of Health is very much alive to the situation and is doing all it can to provide the organs directly involved with the problem and necessary information on the subject.

Prior to the Revolution, no effective legislation existed for dealing specifically with the sale, purchase, possession and carriage of narcotics in the Republic and although the Police Force used to investigate alleged cases of drug taking no anti-narcotics squad existed within the force, but the position is now different. A small unit has been created within the C.I.D. solely charged with the responsibility of eliminating this evil and deleterious practice. It is hoped that this small unit will become the nucleus of a specialist squad trained and knowledgeable in this field. It is heartening to mention that a new law on the control or narcotics drugs was passed by the Supreme Revolutionary Council early in 1970. The new law on the control of narcotics drugs consists of 20 articles and makes provision for the production of trade and use of narcotic drugs, and fixes in each case, the punishments for the contraveners, such punishments being higher than those provided for in the penal code for the corresponding offences, which were found in a number of respects inadequate, in consideration of the seriousness of the offences and the spreading of abuse.

The ever—increasing movement and association of people everywhere means that the Somali Democratic Republic cannot remain untouched by problems that are seriously confronting other parts of the world. Somalia, however, is not a wealthy country and cannot afford to spend large sums of money on projects which are not vital to its economy or to the welfare of its people. On the other hand it cannot ignore a potentially serious problem and it is important, therefore, to undertake study in controlling this problem with cooperation from international agencies involved.

On the 7th of March, 1970, the Secretary for Health officially opened a United Nations sponsored seminar of narcotics and their abuses, at the Police Academy in Mogadiscio. The Mission consisted of four high ranking officials, who all held important positions in International Organisations engaged in the ceaseless fight against the illegal manufacture, sale, carriage or addiction in narcotic drugs. The seminar was attended by Somali Doctors, Customs officials. Trade officials and Police officers. The seminar together with the slides and films shown was found most instructional and informative, since this was the first of its kind held in So-

malia and it brought home to the participants the seriousness of the problem in other parts of the world.

The only type of narcotic drug that finds its way to Somalia or has been found on rare ocasions to be grown is Marijuana, which is locally known as Hashish, but which carries different names in different parts of the world such as Marijuana, Bhang, Ganja, Kef etc. This type of drug is obtained from the top leaves and flowers of the Indian Hemp plant (Cannabis Sativa) which grows in most parts of the world, and since ancient times people have used its products for stimulation and intoxication. The name itself is believed to be a blend of North American Indian and Spanish «Maria-Juana or Mary Jane». Improper use of Marijuana is a serious medical and social problem in many countries. There can be no justifiable excuse for its importation, possession or growth in any part of the world since it is conclusively confirmed that it has no medical value whatsoever. Many emotionally unstable persons known to be associated with major crimes in developed countries prove to be Marijuana users.

Experts in this field tell us that Marijuana intoxication may be accompanied by such physical and psychological manifestations as thirst, hunger, craving for sweet foods, abdominal pain, drowsiness, irritability, delusions of grandeur or persecution, incontrollable hilarity, talkativeness, apprehension, mental confusion, frustration, depression, and articulate speech and delirium. Mental dullness increases with the continued use of Marijuana and some persons are known to have suffered very disagreable effects a shor time after taking the drug. Marijuana is generally smoked in a cigarette form, and it is either mixed with cigarette tobacco or smoked alone. Withdrawal from Marijuana does not cause extreme physical discomfort seen in opiate withdrawal, and addiction to Heroin or Morphine is a common sequel to the use of Marijuana, especially among young persons.

It is not certain when this type of narcotic drug was first ever used in Somalia but is generally believed that its use started in the middle sixties and it has originated from neighbouring countries with which Somalia has a long common frontier and continuous commercial intercourse. The introduction of this social evil to Somalia is believed to have been motivated by profit purposes and its use was confined to few individuals in houses of ill-repute. However, within the last few years a number of foreigners who came to Somalia under the guise of assisting us have brought with them their habit as well, and were strongly suspected to have spread the bad habit especially among the young members of society. This potential problem was not immediately recognised till after the revolution, when firm action had to be taken to eliminate this evil from the midst of our society, which partly necessitated in packing away foreigners who were strongly suspected in the spread of the habit lock, stock and barrel.

Since past experiences have shown in different parts of the world that there are three distinct traffikers in this type of trade, irrespective of its size: the supplier, the middle man and the addict, the first task of our small squad was to identify the source and the origin of the drug in use in Somalia. The efforts of the squad were crowned with success when they detected 3 small clandestine cultivations of the plant, all within the vicinity of Webe Scebelli, i.e. Balad, Afgoi and Golwein. On discovery the seeds and the plants were confiscated and the growers in all the three instances mentioned charged and convicted in Court. Constant supervision is now maintained to see that the plants are not re-grown. The next move of the squad was to bring to book the middle man and the addict and a considerable success has been made in this direction as about 90% of the known addicts and middle men are already behind bars. In addition, every effort is being made to ensure that importation into Somalia from neighbouring countries is seriously combatted but due to the long land frontier Somalia has with its neighbours and

equally due to its long coast line we are under no illusion that some will find its way to the country and reach the middle men and addicts. Already this essential but difficult task is making a fair claim on the resources and the manpower of the police force.

This small section of the Police Force is proud of its achievements, and its service to the Revolutionary Government. The Public is also carrying its duties most satisfactorily in combatting this social evil most energetically, but it does not intend to rest upon its laureals.

Its aim is always to give its service to the best of its ability to the public in every possible field as all other sections of the Armed Forces are, irrespective of whether the field in question to be tackled is a new one in Somalia, such as narcotics. The general public can help too by understanding something of the various duties and responsibilities of various sections of the armed forces and only then can they assist them in carrying on the work. Co-operation between various sections of the Armed Forces and Civil Service on the one hand and the General Public on the other is of great benefit to all. Without it no real progress can be made, so let the new year be faced with a spirit of total cooperation in the service of our conutry and people.

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AFRICAN UNEASE OVER DIEGO GARCIA'S NEW ROLE IN INDIAN OCEAN

BRITAIN and America are joining forces to build a naval base on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia. The island, 13 miles long and five miles wide, has 600 inhabitants and is located 1,200 miles south of India. Eight million dollars is to be spent on the base, which will take three years to complete, it is claimed, before it comes into operation as a «naval communication centre».

The importance of the Indian Ocean to the west has been brought into the forefront of international consideration recently by controversy of the sale of arms to South Africa under the Simonstown Agreement, and the arguments advanced in justification of Britain's intention to sell arms, invests the proposed Diego Garcia base with a significance that raises its true purpose above that of a «naval communication centre».

This is disturbing to the countries that rim the Indian Ocean. These countries have stated that they want to keep big power rivalres out of this area, and the non-aligned states, when they met in Lusaka last year, specifically requested the United Nations to take steps to keep big power tension out of the Indian Ocean.

In going ahead with the Diego Garcia project, Britain and America are demonstrating again their disregard of the wishes of the independent countries. Somalia joins with these nations in voicing its disapproval of the base on Diego Garcia.

This is a further step by the west to unfold a defense network across the globe, and to pretend that no such measures will be taken without consultation with the countries concerned. The recent Commonwealth conference has shown what real value there is in «free» discussion, and the attempts to set up a naval base behind the smokescreen of «a naval communication centre» will deceive no one.

The Diego Garcia base underscores the need for closer thinking and action by the independent countries of Africa and those nations outside to whom this new development poses a serious threat.

Army takeover undermines

UGANDA'S FUTURE AND THREATENS AFRICAN UNITY

The take-over of Uganda by the army, apart from being messy in bloodshed and costly in loss of life, casts a blot on Africa's progress.

President Obote had taken his country through many problems and had won a considerable measure of enviable recognition for solid achievement in independent. Africa, when the neo-colonialist — engineered coup displaced him while he was on his way back from the last Commonwealth Conference in Singapore.

Dr. Obote was among the strongest critics of Britain's attitude to free Africa over the sale of arms to Vorster's white minority in the south.

Some indication of the oppressive steps taken by the Uganda Army is to be seen in the slaughter of army officers loyal to President Obote, and others who came out in support of him. No figures are available on the number of dead, but it is thought to be very considerable. All this merely to satisfy the lust for power by a handful of people who will become the mouthpiece and instruments of foreign powers.

In condemning the coup Somalia emphasizes that it is neither in the interest of Uganda nor does it serve the cause of Africa.

Somalia believes that these events are a continuation of the recent aggression in many parts of Africa undertaken by the imperialists to obstruct the progressive revolutionary trend that is proceeding across the continent of Africa. Uganda is another example of the complicity of the se forces of evil to retard the advancement of Africa.

The revolutionary movement in Africa must close its ranks to the threat that is posed in the Uganda situation because it is a new phase in the unfolding aggression in Eastern Africa following imperialist atrocities in Southern Africa, South East Asia and the Middle East.

The Uganda situation must not be taken lightly because it allows imperialist agents to consolidate their position there in readiness for the next attack in another part of Africa, thus keeping the crisis alive to endanger international peace and security.

Somalia urges independent African states to take a definite stand over this unwarranted take-over and not to resort to a passive indifference, and expresses the hope that Dr. Obote's revolutionary forces will rise to restore their rightful and legitimate President to power.

The Uganda crisis is the most dangerous threat to East Africa that has arisen in recent years.

The CHALLENGE Of SPEEDING AFRICAN UNITY

Africa is a sprawling continent, most of which today is composed of independent states which cherish a hard-won freedom, and are pressing feverishly ahead to the fulfilment of national programmes that will bring higher standards and a fuller and more satisfying life to their peoples.

In a little over a decade, most of these changes have been remarkable, and they have become the inspiration for greater efforts that will usher in a new phase of prosperity for Africa. While many of the problems have been effectively tackled, those that remain pose a tremendous challenge.

Among these is UNITY, the attainment of which, at the national and international levels, is demanding of attent-

AFTER LONG YEARS OF INDIGNITY AND OPPRESSION, THE CLOSING YEARS OF THE FIFTIES MARKED THE CHANGE

ion, for its successful attainment will assuredly become the touchstone to a great surge of development.

The idea of national unity is not a new concept. In its wider context, African unity had its beginning in the early years of the present century, when several notable thinkers and a handful of courageous and far-sighted African leaders first exchanged views on the future of Africa and, later, as students in Europe and America, came together to pool their ideas and formulate programmes to initiate the moves towards African freedom. Those early meetings gave birth to Pan-Africanism — the dream of an Africa united in the dignity of freedom, pursuing its destiny through its own genius and personality.

In many African countries, Somalia among them, national stirrings were manifested much earlier than the turn of the present century, and these movements gave impetus to the ideas that were to spread in later years and ignite the desire of other African peoples for self-determination. Ahmed Gurre and Sayid Mohamed Abdalla Hassan were among the best-known of Somalia's champions of freedom.

But the noble ideals of the leaders who gave momentum to the freedom movements were only to become reality after bitter struggle and great loss of life. As Africa's leaders met in discussion over the years to hammer out action programmes, the colonising nations were also devising plans to resist the coming challenge. The result was years of strife, of losses and gain on both sides, and a supreme intensification of will and determination before Africa was to make the first true gains.

After Nkrumah's Ghana won freedom in the closing years of the 1950s, a new spirit and pride became evident in African affairs, and this was reflected in the 1958 conference on Pan-Africanism in Accra. It was an occasion on which the peoples of Africa were making themselves heard in a deep, strong voice, and these deliberations drew the serious and respectful attention of world leaders. It was a time of significant change in Africa.

Ghana's attainment of independence was the signal for the challenge which, in the next decade, triggered off a quick succession of freedom movements that were to change the colours and the contours on

the map of Africa. The continent was on the move.

The former colonising powers, anxious to win the support and friendship of the emerging nations of Africa, were soon forging links with their former dependencies. A new understanding was spreading; a changed psychology in the relations between peoples and nations was evolving, and the pattern of world affairs was assuming different shapes.

In the United Nations, Africa's personality was asserting itself, and the awareness of oppression and the indignity of years of bondage assumed wider recognition. Africa's call to the world was being heard and heeded.

WITH FREEDOM, THERE WAS NO EASY ROAD AHEAD, NEW PROBLEMS WERE THROWN UP — AND THE CHALLENGE OF UNITY POSED ITSELF ...

Yet, as all these significant and dramatic changes were taking place, new problems were being thrown up within the borders of the independent nations and in the relations between independent states. Group interests, tribalism, sectional demands and other fragmentary tendencies compelled leaders to think and act in terms of a strong national identity. Only when a nation recognises its strength in unity, they declared, will real progress begin. And so the task of tying up the internal bonds of nationalism began in earnest — and still continues today.

But there was another aspect of unity that was knocking persistently on the door of African freedom. What about the unity of Africa's independent states? Should they not come together to protect the gains of the long struggle and the great victory of liberation? Out of these consi-

derations came the Organisation of African Unity, stressing the need for acting together, formulating policies that would aid the advance to the common aims of free Africa and, above all, the creation and projection of an essentially African personality. It was an immense challenge, and it provided the opportunity to translate the dream into reality.

While Africa's leaders planned, however, others were busy in a work of destruction, seeking to unmake everything that free Africa set out to build. No one will pretend that human nature is free of suspicion, fear and greed, and these characteristics, among others, were soon to appear in the attitudes and actions of nations that did not take kindly to Africa's advance. Unfortunately some of them, like South Africa and others, try to bedevil our efforts on the soil of this continent.

Yet, these unfriendly actions have had one significant effect: they have strengthened the resolve of free Africa to act more firmly together, to consult more freely on common problems, and to get together more often to talk over their difficulties. And in so doing, the nations of independent Africa are getting to know each other better, and as they do, unity is more firmly cemented.

Welding the aims of several nations into a common purpose towards shared goals is not an easy achievement. The free nations of Africa are fully conscious of the snags and pitfalls and shortcomings. They have no illusions about the effort and the agony of the task. And they also have no illusions about the steadfast determination to meet the challenge and to achieve a greater measure of success than anyone has ever had before.

Unity, someone has said, is like a mirage: it beckons, and as one gets closer, it eludes the grasp. That was said of freedom, too. And just as Africa's unquenchable thirst to be free was satisfied, so too will the patient efforts towards unity be fulfilled, and the dream will be come reality across the length and breadth of Africa.

Some thoughts on . . .

SOCIALISM and the ADMINISTRATION

President Siad said:

«I wonder how it is possible for a person in an importan post like a Director—General, to complain that he is not trusted.... I have found this complaint also unreasonable... and I consider it as a cover for the failure in fulfilling ones duty.»

On previous occasions President Siad emphasised, and still does, vital topics concerning the importance of administration and its concepts in the coming socialist take—off stage. The meetings and discussions on the highest level followed one another. Among these was the meeting of Secretaries of State and Senior Government officials for the study and discussion of current administrative problems and the finding of solutions.

The discussions in these meetings may have centred on the finding of a new system of work in the organs of the state which may achieve a greater distribution of responsibilities and competencies that may raise the efficiency of Government administration.

There is no doubt that the importance which President Siad attaches to the administration and the increasing interest in the development of national administrative cadres have their roots in the attempts of devising new and an effective system in the field of administrative development in order to achieve the goal of the socialist revolution in the administrative methods and concepts prevalent in the Government organs for production and services.

There is negligence and backwardness in the administrative methods of work that stands in the way of maximum utilisation of the material available nationally and it shows clearly that this backwardness is in the level of public services and the way that they are presented. The prescription of an effective cure may be helpful in ameliorating the feeling of the backwardness of the services but it does, by no means, treat the roots of the problem.

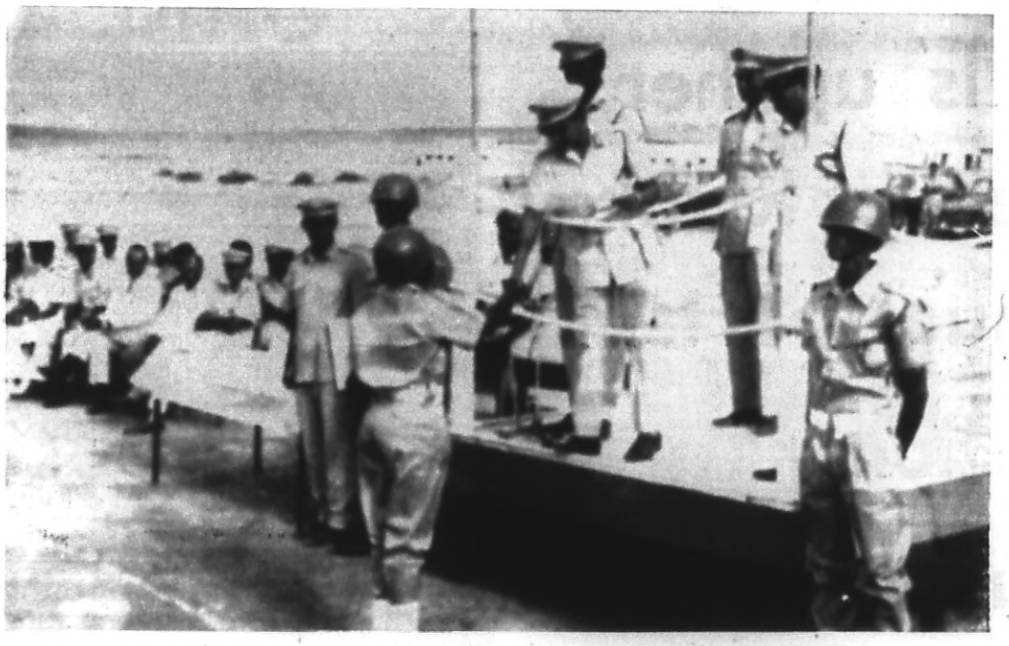
An aspect of the backwardness is also lack of administrative efficiency in the State Organs and the extensive wastage of national materials as a result of negligence or bureaucracy in doing the prescribed duties. Repetition or duplication in procedures or slackness in work or the lack of defining responsibilities and competencies would, naturally contribute to increasing the real cost of the goods and services produced.

There may be the traditional excuse that there are deficiencies in the resources and material potentialities, and that the provision of these are enough to solve the problem but is that correct? The problem is not a mere deficiency in the material potentialities in as much as it is backwardnes in administrative methods. There is no doubt that the direct cause of the problems and backwardness in the field of production and public services stems from the low level of administrative inefficiency and its inability in exercising its basic administrative functions.

a) The creation of the administrative leader with all the qualifications he must acquire-education experience, skill and taking decisions as well as accepting risks and responsibilities.

b) To put the right individual workers on the different supervisory and executive levels according to their skills and abilities.

c) The provision of the resources and material potentialities for raising the efficiency of the work and its fulfilment on condition that these materials are put to good use and are directed towards better utilisation.



Brig, General Mohamed Ali Samater, Commandant of the National Armed Forces and Secretary of State for Defence, presents first prices to Members of the second batche of the Civil service at BOTTICA, on the day of gratuation, after inspecting an impressive military parade performed by the graduates.

The future of our country very much depends on the ability of effective and administrative revolution that shakes the production and services of the organs to their very foundations, removes the accumulated dust of the past, frees it from the strictness of backwardness and provides it with the right elements to take-off progress and development.

We are therefore, able to say that there are basic elements required for development and take-off:

d) The provision of the possibilities of scientific research in general and the adminstrative know—how provided that there is the ability and the interest to absorb these scientific and administrative know—how.

Finally the overall development of the adminsitrative work in all fields and at all levels must be subject to a national plan to study and make preparation of all the scientific and administrative cadres in revolutionary Somalia.

The Somali woman, isolated in the past, rolls up her sleeves to take equal part in nation–building

1. Mogadishu by night

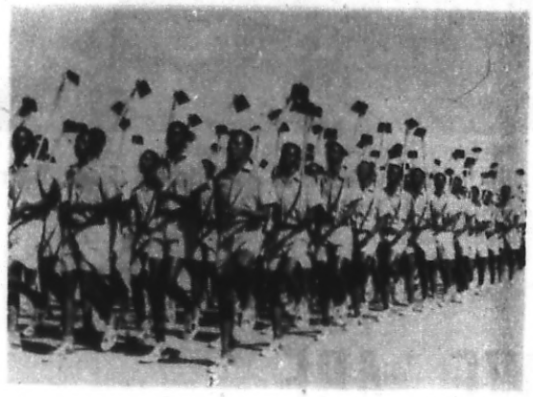
2. Welcome to the pearl of the Indian Ocean.

3. Young Somali Artists sing and hail the Revolution knowing that Art is in the service of the Revolution and the construction of socialism.

SALUTING A UNITED EFFORT IN NATION BUILDING

1. Maj. Gen. Mohamed Siad Barre on the anniversary of the 21st October Revolution.

2. WORWERS



3. PEASENTS

4. Revolutionary Intellectuals

5. NOMADS

Maj.-General Mohamed Siad Barre with Anwar Sadaat of the U.A.R.

WE ARE FIRMLY COMMITTED TO THE ARAB CAUSE

The Somali stand in the Arab cause was always to be on the side of the Arab people in war and in peace. This was embodied when the President of the SRC made his first visit outside the country since the 21st October Revolution to attend the funeral of President Nasser.

Following the untimely death of President Gamal Abdul Nasser, the SRC held an extra—ordinary session and passed a resolution on «the best way to express our deep sympathy to the Egyptian brothers at this tragic hour.»

The Resolution indicated that the Supreme Revolutionary Council with the Government and the people behind them decided to send a toplevel delegation to attend the funeral of the late U.A.R. President.

Following the resolution, the President of the SRC led a fivemen delegation composed of SRC and Government Members. The delegation also included high-ranking officials of the Government. This marked the first time the President of the SRC went out of the Capital since the

21st October Revolution in 1969.

The Supreme Revolutionary Council also endorsed on their extra-ordinary Session to fly the Somali flag at half-mast for seven days and to give extensive coverage to President Nasser's political career, his contributions both at the national and the international level.

When the tragic news of President Nasser's sudden death was transmitted, the President of the S.R.C., Major General Mohamed Siad, on behalf of the Somali Government and people dispatched the following message of condolence:—

> «On behalf of the SRC, the government and the Somali pepole, I wish to convey to you that we are saddened by the untimely death of President Gamal Abdul Nasser.
>
> «Please convey our deep condolence to the U.A.R. Government, the people and the family of the late President.
>
> His death has deprived the Somalis of a valiant sincere friend and a valuable ally. The family of the Non—aligned Nations has also lost a believer in their cause, an upholder of their principles and one of the pillars of their foundations. The world at large has lost an advocate of peace, freedom and tranquility.»

In a broadcast to the nation, the President of the SRC, Major General Mohamed Siad Barre said:

> «We have lost a great Statesman of the highest calibre, a pillar of sound politics, a man of vision and courage and a great friend of Somalia. Gamal Abdul Nasser was particularly dear to the Somali people and his death was deeply felt in Somalia.»

Speaking about the part Gamal Abdul Nasser played in promoting and buttressing the just struggle of the suppressed peoples to get liberty and dignity, Major General Mohamed Siad Barre said:

> «Apart from what he did for his people, he had helped a great many peoples all over the World, especially in Africa and the Arab World, to get their freedom, a sense of dignity and economic and political independence. Indeed, he played a big role in achieving Somali unity and had encouraged the Somalis to work for their aspirations.»

On the return of the Somali delegation from the funeral, the President of the SRC, Major General Mohamed Siad told Pressmen that the delegation had postponed their departure from Cairo after the funeral was over, «to see if we could be of any help to our Egyptian brothers,» the President continued:

> «We had initiated meetings with leaders of the Arab World and Africa and suggested to the friendly countries that Egypt deserves to be given whatever help that could be extended to her in these difficult times.»

Speaking about the popularity of Nasser among his people, the President said at the Airport:

> «The intensity of the mourning of the Egyptian people for their leader and the unanimity of World opinion about his greatness, all indicate that Nasser was truly a great man who was tremendously loved by his people and his friends, and at the same time respected by his enemies.
>
> There can't be a more reliable measure of the greatness of a statesman than the love his people and his friends have for him and the respect of his enemies. That is the highest tribute that the World can pay to a statesman.»

Nasser's death was also mourned at the national level in the Somali Democratic Republic. The tribute paid at the time of his death by the Somali popular masses was just as great as the tribute paid by his people in the U.A.R.

Thursday, the 1st October was declared as a day of mourning for President Nasser's immeasureable loss. Thousands of Somalis, marched to the Embassy of the United Arab Republic in grief and sorrow.

The message of condolence which the

Somali people conveyed to their Egyptian brothers through the U.A.R. Embassy indicated that no amount of words could express their grief.

The message continued:

> «The Somali people were particularly dismayed with the death of Nasser because he was a friend and an ally that has supported the Somali cause and people without reservation. In his death Somalia loses the wisdom of a great leader who thought of the Somali Nation with his mind and heart».

The sentiments that link the Somali and the Egyptian people date back to the time of the pharaohs when trade and other relations were exchanged between the two sister countries. Somalia was then known as «the land of Punt». The historical relations between Egypt and Somalia are epitomized with the works of Egyptian writers and historians. The best reference on Somali history is found in Arab Libraries.

Maj. General Mohamed Siad Barre with his counter-part, Maj-General Gaafar Mohamed El-Nimeiri of the Sudan.

In Search of Unity

A QUATRIPARTITE FEDERATION

The intended Federation of the United Arab Republic, Libya, Sudan and Syria would be a step on the road to Arab unity. A federation of these four states that have progressive systems would have a sound foundation. The idea of such a federation was announced at a time when the Arab nations have engaged in the fierce battle with the racist zionist colonialism that is in league with international imperialism. This is a real test for the will of the Arab people in these countries.

The initiation of a federation was not a mere emotional response to fulfill the hope for unity in which the Arab nations live but it is also a realisation of the will of a single Arab people which colonialism had dismembered and divided in order to exploit its riches and to weaken its immense potentialities which could work miracles.

It is well-known that the Cairo agreement was created as a basic step towards the establishment of this union — a unified political leadership. Syria's declaration to join the agreement of the three Tripoli convention states — the UAR, Libya and Sudan— came at a time of great importance in the struggle of the Arab nation, since Syria is one of the States that is in direct confrontation with Israeli base of aggression..... Hence the working out of a unified policy for the four states becomes a matter of vital importance by which effectiveness in political pressure could be realised following the military one. At the same time Israel tries, with the support of the imperialist powers to obstruct the peace efforts that emanate from the resolution of the Security Council issued on November 22, 1967.

Whatever service that this federation may render to the Arab nation in the battle is not the ultimate objective. But it transcends to a further objective: the real exploration of the road to Arab unity on a basis which befits the dignity of this aim and protects it from inertia and extemporisation.

There is no doubt that this federation will create objective circumstances that would allow the establishment of the union on solid grounds based on the will of the Arab people.... objective circumstances as they include the unification of curriculum for the education of the youth on the same or nearly the same ideologies and the establishment, in these federated states, of a society on approximately the same economic and social basis for the achievement of self-sufficiency and justice.... will prepare a climate that would support viable union by forging the four societies into a single one equipped with socialist thoughts along the road of self-sufficiency and justice.

But the creation of the objective circumstances does not mean that this unity cannot be achieved unless the conditions

in the four regions are completely unified since it is granted that the regions, even within the boundaries of a single old state, may differ in the language of its inhabitants as they may, as well, differ in their customs or in their stages of development without these factors, however, affecting its unity.

When a socialist system is applied in one of the four states it does, by necessity-mean that this application should be identical to the application in any other state in the federation; or that it should follow the same road on which the other state followed in the achievement of socialism. The agricultural question, for example, may be treated in a state different from any other. But the guideline to be used should be that, if there is a dispute it is over the application and not over the principle itself. The application which pays due consideration to the prevalent circumstances is near to the idea of sound union.

Such a federation would aim at the creation of these objective circumstances by constant hard work which is characterised by popular appeal since it is the masses of the people that can establish the unity by its effective participation, stand and activities. With regard to the co-ordination of the policy related to the popular organisation in the states of the federation as well as the co-ordination of their activities, the Cairo declaration maintained that these organisations (which are mostly different) should share one «Ideology and one determination for work.»

The importance of this co-ordination is not in its realisation of the objective of the union in the present stage but its value lies in what this co-ordination entails in influencing the masses and reaching its grass roots.

With this quick look at the would be federation which would form a unionist nucleus of deep roots, the Somali Democratic Republic supports all unionist Arab actions for the pride and honour of the Arab nation and for its endurance, against the most powerful forces, in defence of its just cause and in wresting its rights from the enemy and for the sake of realising the hopes and aspiration of the broad fighting Arab masses.

The Arabian Gulf

BASTION OF REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE

1. Members of the People's Liberation Front in a study group.

2. Troops of the People's Liberation Front ready to make attack.

The Arabian Gulf region is no exception, among the revolutionary peoples and regions, to the broad base which colonialism devised for the control of people by sheer military force. For the past 150 years colonialism has been using all kinds of oppression and suppression, razing towns and villages to the ground and Killing the people so as to contain the national liberation movement in that region. The Arabian Gulf region has witnessed significant developments on the plane of colonial policy, which aims at the suppression of the budding national liberation movement there. But the people of the Arabian Gulf, like the rest of the oppressed peoples of the third world, and by their revolutionary awareness and struggling path have understood the fierce colonialist designs and the reality of the exploitation of slavery. The revolutionary answer to the colonialist designs was the organisation of the masses around the revolution in Dhofar in order to sweep away the colonial existence there. What do our revolutionary masses know about this revolution, its dimensions and the struggle of its brotherly people?

The armed peoples revolution under the leadership of the popular Front broke

out in June 1965 on the high Dhofar mountains. It was escalated and has achieved important positive results that threw imperialist colonialism in the region into confusion. It is a people's revolution that has progressive roots with all the meaning that the word implies: in the struggle in which the broad masses of the people of the region participate. The Revolution, which controls today over 90% of the rural areas of Dhofar, aims at the establishment of a socialist society enjoying justice and prosperity and at the taking in of its proper place among the family of free nations. The people of the Arabian Gulf made great sacrifices throughout the time, many of its sons were murdered in the cause of freedom and still are in defence of its existence. Victory is going to be on the side of the people by virtue of constant struggle and the solidarity of the peace-loving peoples with it. The revolution of the Gulf has faced and still continues to face the most horrible war and colonial designs which the imperialist circles have in store, from military campaigns, mass arrests, use of aeroplanes and bombardment of towns, villages and innocent people, and the encirclement of the whole region. But no matter how horrible colonialism and its methods may be, it no longer terrifies the people. Instead it increases their belief in the justness of their cause. Undoubtedly, colonialism will carry its stick and depart as the awareness of the masses and the national liberation grows and as the blows of the revolution increase in serverity. A deep rooted true principle is stronger than a whole equipped army.

The revolution of the occupied Arabian Gulf suffers unfortunately— from the symptoms of isolation and encirclement imposed by the colonialism which aims at strangling the voice of the revolution and at hiding it from the rest of the world. There lies the importance of co—operation and solidarity in helping destroy the walls built around the revolution and its people and of introducing the revolution to the masses and the public opinion and the justness of its peoples struggle for independence and the achievement of all the factors contributing to liberation, progress and socialism. The revolutionary peoples of the Afro-Asian world have understood the meaning and the dimensions of solidarity and co—operation among themselves as well as the unified stands against the forces of occupation, colonialim and imperialism. The recent period has witnessed numerous contacts that were indicative of this solidarity and co—operation which demonstrated that the front of peace, progress and socialism is one and indivisible. If it were among the inevitable demands to widen this front of relationships between them constantly in the interest of the common struggle, then the revolution in the occupied Arabian Gulf, under the leadership of the popular Front looks up to those who love peace and justice for solidarity with it and for the condemnation of the barbaric and terrorist acts perpetrated by colonialism in the region.

The Arab and the Somali peoples share strong relations and are tied in one front in the common struggle against colonialism and backwardness and for the victory of the revolution in the Gulf, its support and success is a victory for all the peace loving forces.

The Somali liberation forces, among whose principles is the support for international solidarity, national liberation movements, and the struggle against all kinds of colonialism and the right to self —determination of the peoples still under colonial hegemony, calls for the victory of the Gulf revolution and of all the other liberation revolutions. Emanating from these lofty ideals the revolution of the Arabian Gulf under the leadership of the popular Front looks up in its turn, to the progressive forces and the

Somali masses for support in this particular time. This is not surprising for revolutionary Somalia, which stood and still stands by the causes for liberation and independence in the United Nations, international gatherings and other platforms.

Our leader, Major—General Mohamed Siad Barre said, in an interview with the Cairo newspaper, «Al—Ahram» on October 19, last year, « Our support for the Arab people is boundless and we consider the Arab people as our brothers.» These words need, in their turn, no explanations or interpretations. The Arab people in the occupied Gulf and other regions see, in the successful October revolution, a valuable support in its trial under which it suffers at the hands of the colonialists. usurpers and aggressors. If Somalis had asked help a century and a half ago, as the historic documents show, from their brothers in the Gulf emirates in order to fight the imperialist aggression, history has repeate itself in the twentieth century and the people of the Gulf are seeking help and support from their Somali brothers today to fight againts the same colonialism and imperialism, even though their forms and colour have change. How identical are the two situations.

The land of Punt forms part of the developing countries which suffered much from economic and social backwardness at the hands of colonialists and their allied class. The Somali 21 October revolution is also part of the progressive world revolutions. Emanating from this we greet the heroism and struggle of the people of the occupied Arab Gulf and we sympathise with their just causes. Since the unity of all nationalist forces in all fields of the Gulf and the other fields of Arab struggle, is necessary for the sake of a broad national front, it is immensely pleasing to the friends of the revolution; the liberation forces in the Arab world, in the third world and in the socialist world, to note the agreement of the popular front and other national democratic fronts for the liberation of the Gulf to be moulded in one single front for the sake of the decisive battle against colonialism and imperialism. While writing about the revolution of the occupied Arab Gulf it should be borne in mind the esteem and appreciation to the Government of the Democratic people's Republic of Yemen for its moral and material support to the Gulf revolution.

Finally, the undisputable fact is that the struggling people of the three continents are fortunate that Somalia is no longer the politically backward and isolated country from the international cause which serves all humanity as it used to be. The Somalia of today, thanks to the blessed Revolution and its heroic leader, openly follows the line of supporting the national liberation movemnts of the world and the peace—loving forces, which made it a focus of world attention and gave it a high international position and an immense prestige and respect in the internatinal arena.

The crop yield of Tugwajale ready for Market.

BIG CROP YIELD FROM TUGWAJALE SCHEME

The Tugwajale Crash Programme, the largest scheme of its kind in the country, which started in January 1970, has bloomed over the Somal—Soviet Project (State Farm) in its first year of exprimment. The Crash Programme at Tugwajale doesn't only pay its overall expenses of 271.114 So. Shs. but also gives a profit of 1.886 So. Shs. when the 2.600 kintals of clear yield are sold at a minimum price of 105/— per kintal. The Director of Hargeisa Agricultural Department, Mr. Abdullahi Abdirahman, a very active and able young agriculturalist, says that the project could give a handsome profit if the price was set at 130/but since the Government is planning to sell the crop in bulk to whole-salers who may charge the retailers for still a higher price, which in return means a price-rise for the ordinary man, the Government is not keen, at this stage anyway, to make profit.

On the other hand the Soviet run project which started in 1961 has been running at a great loss. The main reasons for the faiture of the Somal—Soviet Projetc (State Farm) were best explained by Mr. Abdullahi Abdirahman under whom both Projects come.

«In the pre—revolutionary era there was a great lack of responsability and integrity on the part of Ministers which became contagious to the extent of affecting the ordinary man on the form. The attitude of the man in charge was to benefit from the project by misusing the Government facilities and misappropriating Government funds for his own personal gains. Cement and such other building materials were used for private purposes. Another reason is that the project had several unnecessary sub-heads such as T.A. (Travelling Allowance) and spare—part expenses, purchasing which were exploited by the staff».

In the case of the Crash Programme, the Director says there are no such subheads. The largest part of the repairing is done at Tugwajale because mechanical engineers are available there. Since

there is no sub—head for T.A., the staff of the Crash Programme have no chance to make a habit of travelling to and fro Tugwajale. In the case of the Crash Programme, purchasing power rests entirely with the Officer in charge, ie — the Director, who makes direct purchase, unlike the State Project who make their purchase through Tender Boards. The Director says he found the present practice more convenient and less expensive. Another reason why the Crash Programme is more successful than the nine—year old State farm could also be due to the change of attitude since the people know they can serve their interest but not at the expense of the national interest.

In fact, workers in the field are much more consciencious and responsible. They work on the farm day and night, especially during harvesting time, without getting any over—time allowance.

PURPOSE

The Crash Programme Project was initiated to fulfil two purposes:—

1. First to produce more food crops, particularly sorghum and maize, although maize was dropped off the list because it consumes much water, and Elmi Jama type of Jawari was introduced afterwards when found to be more popular among the people. A kintal of Sorghum (Martin/Wadakar) costs 30-40 So. Shs. against a kintal of Elmi for 130/— market price.
2. The second purpose is to recruit a number of volunteers among the natives who, after a period of training, might be given the land to co—operatively farm and produce.

The area selected was virgin land with fertile soil. Land preparation started with great enthusiasm early January, 1970.

Due to the virginity of the soil, an extremely deep ploughing became necessary. The driver as well as the plough exerted a great deal of pressure against the soil in turning it over.

The average capacity of work per day per tractor was approximately 3 to 4 hactres. Various minor problems, technical and otherwise, were encountered, however, ploughing, disking and harrowing were completed in time.

The Hargeisa Director of Agriculture said that after having experienced the poor quality and the low market price for the Sorghum varieties, Martin and Wadakar, yielded from the State Farm in the previous years, the idea of growing Elmi Jama for the State Farm was borne into mind.

The «Elmi Jama» varity, besides its popularity in the northern regions, excels the other varieties in quality and resistance. In other words it has better market and higher consumer demand. Its only disadvantage is that Elmi Jama variety is not combinable.

The 500 hactre for Crash Programme was predominantely sown with «Elmi Jama» which has become impractical for machine—reapinfi, thus demanding hand — harvesting. This process was naturally slow and although the Crash Programme Project was through with harvesting in good time, the 1500 hactres of the State Farm were still in the struggle of hand-harvesting. More volunteers other than those regular ones were invited at harvesting time for this purpose. These volunteers come from the near—by places like Gabileh and Arabsiu. They use head— lamps during the night and rush to the field like miners going down coalmines. These outside volunteers cost the Crash Programme no cash but expenses for transportation, petrol and water.

As for regular volunteers each one gets 60/— (sixty Shs.) monthly for salary as well as uniform, rations and a sup-

plementary one shilling (1. So. Shs.) per day. There is no accommodation problem because enough rooms are available at the State Farm for their use.

As far as water problem is concerned, Gabileh, 18 miles off Tugwajaleh, was the only source of water for drinking. One tanker with a capacity of 880 gallons was to be sent daily. The vehicle used to consume 8 gallons of petrol per trip.

The Director of Agriculture, Hargeisa, previously: Co-ordinator Crash Programme, said he was surprised to know on arrival that the State Farm with its tremendous number of relevent machinery had neither wells nor balleys («Wara») to supplement its functions.

«In order to serve petrol», says the Director, «we made efforts to dig at least one balley for the project, and this was finally realized with a minimum expenditure of resources.»

On the solution to the water shortage the Director continues:

«To overcome the shortage of water, which is perhaps the most serious problem, underground water should be utilized by digging wells. The digging of baleys can't either be under—estimated.»

«The State Farm which has fifty—six people (clerks, machanics, drivers, watchmen etc.) plus one Somali Project Manager absorbs a cultivated area of 1,500 hactres with 300 hactres of «Martin», 300 hactres of Wadakar, 70 hactres of wheat and 830 hactres of «Elmi Jama». This area is to be extended to 3,000 (three thousand) hactres the next season. Despite losses in the past, the Director says that 1970 will be the best years for the State Farm and it is most likely to give profit.»

POPULAR CROP

Previously wheat, «Martin/Wadakar» (combinable sorghum) and «Elmi Jama» have been experimented in Tugwajaleh State Farm. All these crops do well in the area, nevertheless each has certain specific disadvantage. For instance «Martin» and Waddar are combinable but have no market and they sell at low price of Shs. 30-40. On the other hand, «Elmi Jama Jawari» is not combinable and it is troublesome for reaping so it needs hand-harvesting until reaping machines become available. However it is popular and sells at a very good price.

Tillage operations for the coming season have already been initiated in view of the fact that 3,000 hactres are to be prepared well in time. The operation of seeding for the last season was started on 13th April 1970, and was completed on 26/5/1970.

The Ministry of Agriculture is planning to unify all the agricultural projects into one under Crash Programme as they have found it easier to run these projects under the Crash Programme and not under foreign—aided projects as most of the state farms were financed with foreign aids or loans previously.

Before the Revolution, there was not proper method of farming and farmers were discouraged about the success of their work as there were no plans for what to plant for the respective season. Since the Revolution, especially since the amalgamation of the Grain Marketing Organization, the Agricultural Department Agency and ONAT under the Agricultural Development Corporation these have straightened up a little and all efforts are now geared towards success in farming.

MALARIA

Said Mohamed Gase
DIRECTOR,
Anti-Malaria Campaign

— an expert discusses how this major heatlh hazard is being beaten in Somalia

Q.: Can you tell us something about malaria in Somalia?

A.: Malaria is a disease which is characterised by repeated attacks of chills, fever and sweating resulting in anaemia, weakness and if left untreated it may result in death.
In Somalia malaria is widespread throughout the country with certain variations in intensity. These variations depend mostly on geographical location and also on the season. Malaria cases are rare along the coast, but are frequent along the rivers and to a lesser extent in other areas. The incidence of malaria is most frequent in the period during and after the rains.

Q.: How is malaria caused?

A.: Malaria is caused by a parasite of which there are four species. Each causes a malaria of a different severity and longevity. The parasite is very small, only a few microns in size, and can only be seen with the help of a microscope. These parasites attack the red blood cells and can destroy millions of them in a few days. The most common species in Somalia and indeed in the entire African continent is caused by plas-

modium falciparum. This causes the type of malaria previously known as malignant tertian or cerebral malaria and nowadays as falciparum malaria. This type of malaria can be dangerous and may result in death if left untreated. The other three species of malaria are more benign with a much lesser death rate than falciparum malaria.

Q.: How long does malaria last?

A.: Each of the four species of malaria causes a disease of varying longevity. For example falciparum malaria if left untreated may last one to two years. On the other hand malaria caused by the malaria parasite may last for ten or even considerably more years if left untreated.

Q.: How is malaria transmitted?

A.: Malaria is transmitted from man to man through the agency of the mosquito. There is no direct transmission by contract as in the case of infuenza, or smallpox for instance. The female mosquito which lives on blood is the carrier or vector. The male mosquito is not incriminated as it lives on plant juices. The female mosquito in many cases feeds indiscriminated as it lives on plant juices. The female mosquito in many cases feeds indiscriminately on animals or on man.

Many types of mosquitoes such as Culex and Aedes species do not transmit malaria. Only the anopheline mosquito can transmit the disease.

Of the sixteen species of anopheline recorded in Somalia only two are important vectors of malaria, namely anopheline gambiae and anopheline funestus.

The vector mosquito becomes infected by taking a blood meal from a person who already has the disease. The parasites are taken up in the blood and undergo a period of change within the stomach lining of the mosquito and eventually appear in the salivary glands as sporozoites. This stage, which is affected by temperature, lasts about two weeks. Whenever the mosquito takes a blood meal the parasites or sporozoites in the salivary glands are injected into the bloodstream. They eventually find their way into the liver where the parasites multiply in vast numbers. After about two weeks the patient will experience his first malaria attack with the customory chills, fever and sweating. These attacks will occur on a two or three day cycle for some weeks unless the patient is treated with anti-malarial drugs.

Q.: What steps can a person take to prevent the disease?

A.: If you are spending evenings or nights out of Mogadishu it is adviseable to take a prophylatic dose of anti-malarial drugs. There are a number of excellent prophylatic drugs on the market which can be obtained from almost any pharmacy. However, the directions regarding dosage given by the manufacturers should always be carefully followed as some of the drugs, if taken in excessive quantities, can be dangerous.

Q.: Can any measures be taken against the disease?

A.: There are three main lines of conduct against the disease.

1. To do nothing, in which case the will maintain a level and may produce serious epidemics every several years.
2. To undertake control measures which consist mainly of the detection of malaria cases and their treatment. Focal spraying with residual insecticides may be done in special circumstances. In some cases anti-larval measures may be undertaken.
3. To undertake an eradication campaign against the disease in order to clear it from the country altogether.

In consultation with the World Health Organisation, the Ministry of

Health has decided to carry out control measures in order to keep the incidence of the disease at a low level until such time as it will be possible to launch an eradication campaign.

Q.: Who is responsible for the control measures?

A.: Malaria control is the responsibility of the National Anti-Malaria Service (NAS) which is a project of the Ministry of Health. The NAS coordinates the malaria control work in the country and gives technical advice. In the regions the work of NAS comes under the administrative direction of the Regional Medical Directors.

The NAS has a nucleus of trained personnel at the Headquarters in Mogadishu where it maintains a central laboratory and store. In each of the regions there are malaria stations and malaria sub-stations which carry out the anti-malaria measures under the respective Regional Medical Directors. Each station is staffed by a malaria supervisor, microscopist and Squad Chief.

The World Health Organisation contributes to the programme by providing experts, equipment, drugs, insecticides and vehicles. It also provides a number of fellowships for senior personnel of NAS for training at malaria Training Centres abroad.

Q.: Are the malaria control activities expanding?

A.: During 1970 the malaria sub-station at Genale was upgraded into a malaria station, and the three sub-stations at El Bur, Afmadu, and Bardera were each equipped with a microscopist and a microscope.

In addition there is a programme to train 200 health workers attached to different dispensaries in anti-malaria work, and 50 dressers in malaria miscroscopy. So far 108 of the first category have completed their training and they are providing a good contribution to the anti-malaria activities in their respective districts. The programme for the training of the 50 general health workers in malaria microscopy began in the Autumn of 1970 and seven workers have now completed their training. When this programme is completed, these health personnel will contribute substantially to the lowering of the malaria incidence in the country.

Q.: Are there any simple steps a householder may take to reduce the number of mosquitoes?

A.: A great deal of mosquito breeding occurs on the property of house owners and house holders in drains, water containers, pots, cisterns, latrine pits, ponds, or in accumulations of stagnant water caused by leaking taps and pipes. Such breeding can often be reduced or eliminated quite simply.

(a) External dripping or leaking taps and leaks on water service pipes should be repaired.

(b) Receptacles or containers holding fresh, waste or stagnant water should be emptied weekly. Mosquitoes can breed in disused cans, tins, bottles jars, and in discarded rubber tyres.

(c) Household water supply tanks should be covered.

(d) All missing manhole covers or septic tank covers should be replaced.

(e) Water sources such as pools of stagnant water which are not used for drinking purposes should be drained away, or filled in. If this cannot be done a small quantity of oil may be thrown on the stagnant water once a week. This will kill the mosquito larvae.

The mosquitoes found in Mogadishu are mainly of the culcine and aedes species and these do not transmit malaria. Despite this they are often very troublesome so individuals should take some precautions and steps to reduce their numbers.

BERBERA:

SOMALIA'S MODERN PORT ON THE GULF OF ADEN

. . . an ancient contact point between Somalia and the World, it is now one of the finest harbours on the Somali coastline

For many centuries Berbera had been the main market for selling cattle in the North of Somalia the export of which depended on the seasonal conditions of the year . With the coming of rains nomads drove thousands of heads of cattle there, and Arab traders brought their merchant vessels to Berbera, too. There are no cattle in Berbera itself and in its environs. Pastures and nomad camps are situated at a long distance from the coast, in the mountains. Camels and cattle are driven to the port during a few days, sheep and goats are transported. Till quite recently Berbera port by its conditions of loading and unloading jobs had not differed from other ports of the country at all. At present a new port has been built, which makes it possible to improve conditions both for the processing of the fleet and the treating of the cargo.

New sea-deep-water Berbera port, built with technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union, was accepted from the builders into operation on the 15th January 1969.

According to the project rated freight traffic of the port amounts 200 thousand tons of cargo a year. The project provides for possibility of further development of the port and an increase of the throughout capacity.

Berbera Port..... a vital communication link and trade transaction.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION.

The complex of the erection and buildings of the port includes two moorages 320 metres long and an auxiliary moorage 40 metres long. On the moorages there are under crane tracks, electric supply for the cranes and ships «when it is necessary), telephone sets for communication with the ships and also water wells. From the side of the city towards the port a dam 420 metres long has been built. The main concrete road, leading to the port, passes along the dam. It is 7 metres wide with the pavement and electric light. There is a road on it, covered with broken stone. This road is used for driving cattle to the port. On the territory of the port there is a covered storehouse of the size 96 and 60 metres and with the area of 57,540 square metres. To ensure mechanical operation of the port mechanization, mechanical workshop have been built, which are equipped with machine-tools, devices and units for repairing cranes, mechanical loaders, automobile and vessels of the port fleet. The port is equipped with modern loading and unloading mechanism: two port cranes with carrying capacity of 5 tons, 15 mechanical loaders and other lifting and transport machines. There is a telephone exchange — an automatic telephone station for 15 numbers, which with the help of a short line connects all the objects of the port and also has outlets for the inhabited settlement and radio station.

This ensures giving out of fresh water to the vessels right near the moorage. The productivity of the water filling station is 20 tons per hour, the capacity of the reservoir 275 cube metres.

A dwelling settlement has been built for the workers of the port. It consists of 10 two-storey houses with modern conveniences in reference to the local conditions. There are summer and winter clubs with a bar, a dining-room and a shop, in the dwelling settlement. During the period of preparation of the port for operation Soviet specialists-operators did a good deal of work both in acceptance of the port from the builders and in preparation of all its services and equipment for the future work.

The results of the functioning of the port during the year of 1969 show that freight traffic has increased in comparison with the year of 1968 as much as 12%.

1968 — 204,3 thousand tons
1969 — 231,6 thousand tons

And the income during this period has increased more than 4 times. So, the results of the production and financial activities of the port during 1969 — the first year of operation of the port — show that the port worked successfully and is a going enterprise. It is necessary to note that under a comparatively small increase of freight traffic — 27, 3 thousand tons, the income has grown sharply. This is the result of the change in the main activities of the port — the processing of the fleet has begun to be done near the mooring wall instead of the roadstead processing. In connection with this the productivity of loading and unloading jobs has grown sharply, time necessary for the processing of the fleet was reduced, conditions for heaving defects has decreased. At the same time the production service of the ships has improved — the carrying out of the mooring works is done by the qualified pilots with the help of the tug, a reliable mooring stop is provided for the ships in any weather, fresh water is supplied from the near cordon main waterway. A number of other services are provided which should not be possible in the period of the roadstead processing. And this in its turn has led to the appearance of new kinds of income, which were lacking in the old port because there were no such services for the fleet.

At present, thanks to the changes which have taken place, the port is of great importance on the main transport centre influencing development of the northern part of Somalia.

In future successful operation of the new port, its effect and economic expediency will certainly grow.

Besides recommendations in solving organizational, commercial and technical problems, the Soviet specialists pay great attention to training local personnel. During the period of the construction and operation of the port about 700 Somalis have been trained in professions working with the participation of the Soviet specialists. Some of the Somalis have become highly qualified workers.

Good contacts and business cooperation have been established between the Soviet specialists and engieering and technical workers which graduated from the higher establishments in the Soviet Union.

Operation of new Berbera port is based on the introduction of a series of organisational and technical measures, worked out according to a definite programme by the Somali administration with the participation of the Somali specialists.

It is safe to say that harmonious work of two Somali personnel and Soviet specialists is a reliable guarantee of successful operation of Berbera port.

SOMALIA'S LIVESTOCK WEALTH

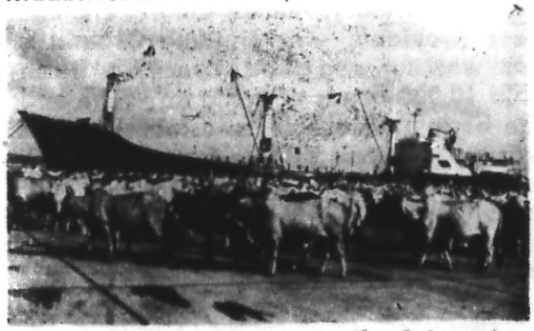
Somalia is a major livestock producer. In fact, livestock is the second if not the first resource of the national economic development. Both in the first Five Year Plan of 1963—1967 and the Short Term Development Programme of 1968—1970 this sector was given due consideration. However, the results of such Plans and Programmes amounted to identification of livestock problems.

In the forthcoming Development Programme for 1971—1973 livestock development has been approached in relation to three Major Development Lines: (1) Animal Disease Control and Eradication, (2) Animal Production and (3) Marketing.

The Ministry of Livestock and Rural Development has several organs which in one or another way perform activities related to livestock development such as the training of Animal Health Assistants and the processing of hides and skins into leather.

There is also the Serum and Vaccine Institute which performs many useful services. They provide veterinary and human vaccine, increase the presently manufactured range of vacines and serum in order to meet the country's entire requirements, as well as manufacturing other types of vaccines needed to control the disease of livestock so that the health of livestock can be improved and export trade in livestock can be expanded.

The Hides, Skins and Leather Development Porject, research training has been established in order to develop the hides, skins and leather industry of the country. The already exsiting rural tanneries and urban leather producing industries has been expanded.



1. Cattle for shipment to the International Market.

2. Cattle at the Meat Factory.

3. Cattle at the Holding Ground.

The Training School for Animal Health Assistants was established in order to provide well-trained veterinary officers. So far 2 batches of 30 students each have completed their courses in 1969 and 1970. The first batch has been absorbed into the service as district veterinary officers while those belonging to the second batch have been working with the Joint Rinderpest Campaign. Hence the main objective of the establishment of the school is to obtain adequate trained manpower in the veterinary services of the country.

Besides the projects, there is the Veterinary Department whose main duty and responsibility is to carry out veterinary services for the whole country on behalf of the government. The Department has done a great deal, yet, when the required duties were deeply studied it was found that the establishment of projects were felt necessary in order to provide complementary livestock development services.

Some other projects have also been established in order to carry out supplementary required services. Among them are: The EEC Pilot Project, the JP 15 Project, the Rinderpest and CBPP Project.

The creation of the various sectional projects reveal that the Somali Democratic Government is aware of the importance of the role of livestock in the development of the Nation's economy. It is true that the development of livestock would give and has given support to the growth and expansion of the other already established factories such as the Meat Factory at Kismayu, the Milk Factory at Mogadishu and the Shoe Making Factories at Mogadishu and Brava. Hence, the steps so far taken by the Government were all appropriate in as much as the laying down of infrastructural facilities are concerned. It is in this new era that concerted and real development action has to be done.

The Livestock Development Agency deals mainly with the marketing side of the Livestock Development Programme and is duty-bound to impart to all concerned the improvement facilities it has already made in serving its businessmen abroad and at home.

The Agency had been carrying out many functions since February 1966, when it was first established, such as assisting, co-operating with and financially supporting programmes aimed at effective control and eradication of animal disease and general development of related and associated industries. It also co-ordinates the production of vaccines and meets the local requirements sometimes for export, as well as purchasing and reselling drugs and equipment required for the livestock industry.

The Agency also establishes, promotes and manages stock-routes, stockyards and holding grounds facilities for the better marketing of livestock. In addition, the Agency operates quarantine stations for livestock in order to ensure international standards of health control in respect of animals for export.

The Agency, since its inception has been doing commendable work in livestock development and improvements in respect of infrastructural requirements. For instance, the Kismayu Holding Ground which is 20,000 hectares had been well established with penning, grazing and watering facilities. Such facilities as wells, dips, spray-races, quarantine Staitons, Cattle pens, Cattle Ranches, Stock routes, roads, laboratory, Market Centre, etc. had been provided. The Holding Ground is now working with good capacity. It can hold 10,000 heads of cattle at a time and the basic purpose of its establishment is to supply fat and disease free animals. It is that same Holding Ground which supplies cattle to the Meat Factory and also caters for export of cattle to the importers of our livestock.

There are other Holding Grounds like the Warmahun Holding Ground which are

smaller in size and capacity. But the basic principle of obtaining disease-free and well-fed animals is often well observed.

Therefore, the Agency communicates with the international and National Businessmen that Somalia can provide disease-free and well fleshed livestock (cattle, Camels Goats and Sheep) at normal and acceptable prices. The Agency is now Trading in livestock. The Agency as mentioned above has already developed purchasing, holding and quarantining facilities. It has enough funds to enter the purchase and sale trade, but there is a problem of obtaining suitable livestock carriers to transport our animals to export destinations. The Agency has made a contract with UAR in order to supply 13,200 heads of cattle per year.

So far only 400 heads of cattle had been despatched, but should there have been a vessel with greater capacity than Dalmar or any other livestock carrier with the capacity of 1,000 heads of cattle per trip, the Agency would have been able to supply the UAR the required number of animals in a short period. However, the Agency is moving ahead to solve the problem of lack of shipment.

The Agency has been puhchasing and selling drugs to the livestock owners and traders. The Agency buys drugs and sells to the livestock producer at a marginal profit. This action directly or indirectly assists the liverstock producers. traders, exporters etc. in producing disease-free animals. It is also an assistance to the Veterinary Department in the struggle to control and eradicate animal diseases. Thus, the Agency in order to obtain disease-free and well fed animals has been doing a very good work.

The Agency also finances other projects like the Hides, Skins and Leather Development Centre. The Centre aims at producing sufficient leather, shoes, handbags and other leather articles in order to meet the country's demand for the above mentioned articles.

It also aims at training the local tanners, slaughter house labourers, and livestock producers to avoid wastage of hides and sinks by bad flaying, curing, drying of branding. All such activities of the Agency are now well-coordinated and the outcome will soon be projected.

«We were sent here by the great Leader of the Chinese People, Mao Tse Tung, to do an international duty,» says the head of the Chinese Delegation on their arrival at the Capital.

CHINESE ENGINEERS SOLVE HARGEISA'S WATER PROBLEMS

Water, one of the essentials of life, has been an acute problem in the North for years, especially in Hargeisa. On the Autumn of 1969 the people of Hargeisa have experienced heavy shortage of water because of drought. It was reported from certain quarters that the price for a tin of water reached as high as So. Shs. 4. Hydrological survey for water is difficult. Hargeisa is 1,300 metre above sea level so during rain-fall the water disappears into deep under-ground far away from the city. To survey and find this under-ground water requires a difficult and expensive operation and because of the various types of soil and ground formation, e.g. rock deposits in each area, which are usually upenetreable. Over the past year, the ratio of successful water boreholes drilled to unsuccessful and abandoned wells is one to five (1—5).

An official of the water Department in Hargeisa, best known as Ali « Beyole », said, «In some instances, where prospects looked promising, we have drilled up to a depth of 1,200 ft. before finding out it was fruitless to go for further drilling.» If these sources can be found at surface level, the the costs of equipment for dril-

ling is not so expensive as deep wells. The approximate costs of equipping one well of 450 ft. is 85.000 (eighty-five thousand Shs.).

«However», continued Mr. Ali, «Our search for water continues and each successful well put into operation gives us great satisfaction as we know and appreciate the danger this acute shortage of water can cause in the lives of the people. On the other hand, we know that all new sources of water are additional assets to the development of the country». To provide and install a successful watering point requires a permanent source of water first.

In areas where no permanent water has yet been found, the Department of Water Supply constructs water ballehs, ie — artificial pools, which are built at suitable sites where the local rain-fall can best be collected or stored. The success of such activities depends on the amount of rain-falls.

The Hargeisa Water Department supplies approximately 70 to 80% of the water consumed daily in the larger towns,

(ie—Hargeisa, Burao, Borama, Erigavo, Berbera, Las Anoad and Zeila) . They are also responsible for the supply of water in the more remote areas for both human and live-stock consumption.

To meet all these requirements, the Water Department has now in operation. 32 bore-holes at an average depth of 450 ft., and 26 shallow wells at an average depth of 25 ft. all over the Northern Regions. They have also constructed Ballehs to store the annual rainfall in areas where the permanent source of water has yet to be found.

Of the town supplies, the biggest problem is with Hargeisa. The present sources of shallow wells in the tug-bed and from the three dams constructed are entirely dependent on the annual rain-fall. These sources are not sufficient for the daily consumption and have to be supplemented by tanker supplies throughout the year, carrying water from places such as Gedebleh which is miles out of Hargeisa.

As for the out-station's water points, a typical example is a 450 ft. bore-hole, equiped with water pump and diesel engine, 7,000 gallon storage tank, fitted with the water taps for the filling of containers and with a number of troughs for watering livestock.

The annual maintenance of all the pumping equipment and accessories, together with the fuel required is higly expensive. So the revenue collected from the sale of water is necessary in order to help compensate the Government for the annual expenditure on both maintenance and development. The water is sold to everyone at a standard rate of 7/50 Shs. (seven Shs. fifty cents.) per thousand gallons.

However, the perennial water problems are expected to be solved with the completion of the Hargeisa Water Scheme, now under construction by the Peoples' Republic of China, who have already successfully completed the initial survey and have discovered a promising permanent source of water, Praise be to Chairman Mao and the Chinese people.

When the Chinese team of 37 Members of experts and engineers led by comrade Li Yung-Tsai came to the Republic in January 1969, they left immediately for Hargeisa to perform «their international duty» on the instruction of Chairman Mao, the Great Leader of the Chinese People and Champion of all struggle against imperialist deeds.

When the 37-Member Team arrived Hargeisa, they found the city without water for a long time. There was a big drought and the people were under a great danger because of acute shortage of water. So they were set immediately on their mission. They went out miles and miles out of Hargeisa before they could take action. The leader of the Team said: «We had no rest until we tasted the sweetness of the water we were looking for.»

After experimenting on many places, the Chinese Mission were determined that *Gedebleh* was the most suitable place hydrological-wise. They started drilling in January 1970. They drilled a stream of water and found it unseccessful, then they moved to another place in the same area for the third time and drilled a well with sweet water in plenty.

The second stage of action was to make a through study of the water — ie the type and amount.

«In September, 1970», says the Chinese Team Leader, «We were certain that the water will be sufficient not noly for the 70,000 to 80,000 of Hargeisa population but that it will meet the needs of the people even if that number doubled.»

In a tribute to the Government and members of the masses, the Head of the Delegation said: «We do not accredit to ourselves alone the success that has been reached in finding water but also to the Somali masses and Government, especially the Ministry of Public Works and the Armed Forces». «The people», continued Mr. Li «Helped us in collecting stones for the well and such activities without any privileges whatsoever.

The Team found Hargeisa a pleasant city with beautiful scenries and weather but they say that the shortage of water hinders the economy and consequently the lives of the people.

Before the Chinese, British and American missoins attempted to survey water in the North but they both failed.

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TRAGEDY HITS SELF-HELP SCHEME

In the past the Somali child used to look after his family's sheep and cattle in the interior. He used, like the rest of the family, to move from one place to another in search of fresh pasture and green grass for the livestock. Somali nomadic life is a monotonous one on the one hand and is full of adventures on the other. Were not this nomadic life repetitive and had two cycles in the year marked that their impressions on the economic life which is dominated by pastoralism and is controlled by climatic conditions. The first cycle is the rainy season «Gu» in which life becomes characterised by general prosperity. The second cycle is the dry season «Jilal» in which pastures become scarce, waterholes dry up and conditions change from prosperity to misery and hard times.

The adventurous side of nomadic life to which we have referred above, is caused in the Somali psychic by the constant shifting from prosperity to hard times; between hope and despair. It also resulted from that fierce struggle between man and nature, between man and predatory animals. All these factors and situations have made the Somali brave and daring to the point of recklessness at times, instictively intelligent content by nature and inquisitive and exploring.

Time went on and the country won her independence ten years ago which were a speck in the eyes of the people. Ignorance, misguidance... but the dark ages were ended by the revolution of October 21, 1969. The Somali man entered into a new stage of his history. The Somali child also entered this flourishing stage... the stage of the national democratic revolution.... The revolution was revived and the revolutionary idea spread to all parts of the country.

In Belet Weine the capital of Hiran the masses of the people were enthusiastic about the development of the country through self—help efforts. Among the thousand of people who participated in these efforts was Ahmed Warsama a young boy in his early teens. He was a student in his final stage of the Intermediate school. He was the son of a poor Somali family from Galkayu, but he left the family to study under his uncle who was a teacher in Belet Weine.

Every and each social group was assigned a day in which it participated in selihelp projects. There was a day for the Armed Forces, for Civil servants, for the general public, for students etc.

On the day assigned to the students, they marched towards the field run under the Government crash programme. The field was situated on the other bank of the mighty river Shabelie, facing the town. Ahmed and the rest of his colleagues put in a day's hard and productive work. The tropical sun reached its zenith and sent down its burning rays directly on the earth and all those who were upon it. It's cruel heat stung the students and burnt their tender faces with its fire... But the river was nearby and its water under, these conditions, is clear and sweet. The river in these areas is deep although its level is low and one has to descend to if from a high bank.

Student Ahmed Warsama sneaked away to the river carrying a tin in order to quench the thirst of his colleagues who were working with the spirit of the revolution, unnoticed neither by his colleagues nor by the teachers. He descended to the edge of the water and tried to fill the tin with the sweet water of the river. But fate was awaiting student Ahmed Warsama. The spot on which he was standing gave way and he fell into the river..

The river swallowed the student as if it wished to embrace him; nestle him, but it handed him over to death. It ended his life.

Our children and students must consider Ahmed Warsama a martyr, an example to emulate in the dedication in the service of the country; in the participation in the development of the country, in the disregard to the difficulties that faces any one of them on his way. Our youth and students have to immortalise the name of this good boy, who has lost his life trying to serve the common good of the country. He was trying to provide water for the sons and daughters of the nations and he died as a result of his efforts for the sake of the people, for the interest of the masses, for the socialist construction.

Truely, student Ahmed Warsama's memory deserves to be immortalised because he died a martyr for his country.

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EXPERIMENTS IN NATION—BUILDING

The «Road Crash Programme» is part of the general «Crash Programme» proclaimed in November 1969 as an experiment in nation-building, utilizing our own resources and the largely untapped reservoir of manpower. The Ministries of Agriculture, Public Works and Livestock & Rural Development are the participants in this experiment, each with its own crash programme, in its field of competence. The Ministry of Health also cooperates in the project, by providing medical services for the Volunteers.

«Road Crash Programme» was entirely initiated by the Ministry of Public Works.

The « Road Crash Programme » workers are not considered as ordinary Government temporary workers, but as volunteers. Each volunteer is given, every day, 2 So. Sh. as pocket money from the «Crash Programme Fund» and three shillings with ration. They are also given uniform purchased from the Crash Programme Fund». The tools and utensils for the volunteers are purchased from the «Crash Programme Fund» while the equipment and the technical personnel are provided by the Highway Department, Ministry of Public Works.

PROGRAMME ORGANIZATION

In the orignal draft plan of November, 1969 the Ministry of Public Works was authorized to recruit 100 volunteers for the «Road Crash Programme». The volunteers were to be engaged from the three Regions of Mudugh, Migiurtinia and Burao where the roads construction and improvements were to be carried out. The Recruitment Committee consists of the Regional Director of Public Works, a medical officer and the District Affairs and Development Officer.

The volunteers were recruited in February and March, 1970, and started work in mid — April 1970.

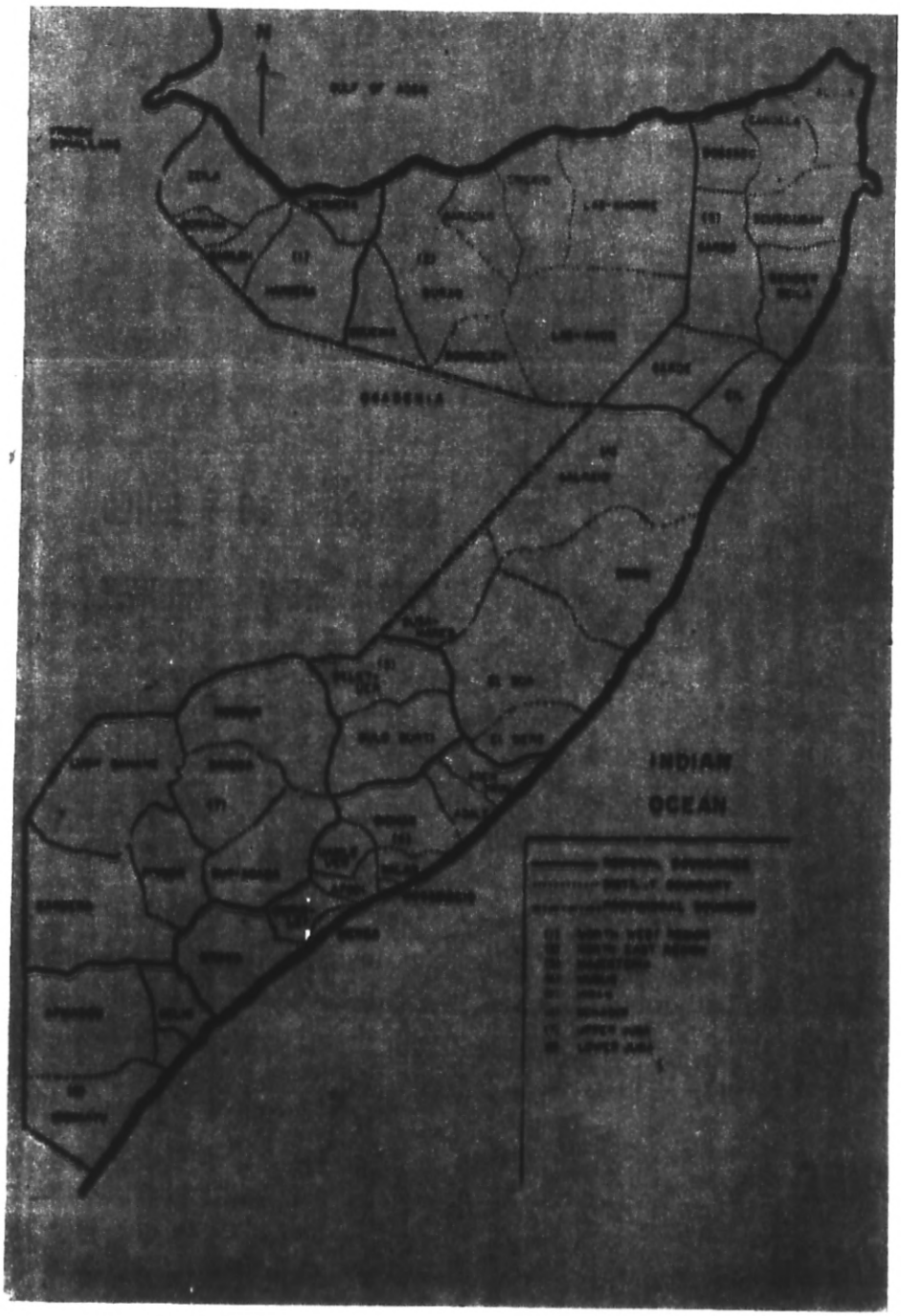
CHINESE TO BUILD TWO NEW HIGHWAYS

A four-men Chinese team led by Pai Aish-Tung started surveying a 2.000 Km. highway road between Beletwein-Bosaso and Garoe-Burao late last November.

The Chinese delegation which arrived in Mogadiscio on 17th November is currently touring the area of survey with a Somali engineer after obtaining relative information from the Highway Department of the Ministry of Public Works.

The team will go back to Peking with their finding after an indefinite period of surveying, to consider the construction of the 1,400 Km highway from Beletwien to Bosaso and the 600 Km from Garoe to Burao.

MAP



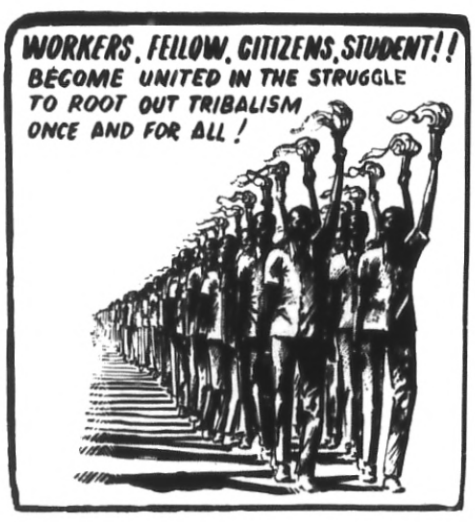
The Somali Democratic Republic is composed of eight Regions as shown above.

IN THE BAR, WHICH IS A MEETING PLACE OF THE IDLERS OF THE CITY, AHMED WHILES AWAY HIS TIME, BLISSFULLY THINNING OF THE NEARING OF THAT MUCH-LONGED FOR HISTORIC DAY WHEN HE WILL BE EMPOYED.

ON PAY DAY AHMED DOES THE HARDEST WORK OF THE MONTH: HE GOES TO COLLECT HIS... DISONESTLY EARNED SALARY.

IN TOWN PEOPLE SUFFER NUMEROUS HUMILIATIONS AND HARDSHIPS BECAUSE OF MISGOVERNMENT. TRIBALISM HAS NO MERCY ON ANYBODY.

A NEW STAR IS BORN!

BUT ONE DAY, IT IS EXACTLY THE 21 ST OCTOBER 1969 A SOLDIER WITH A FIRM LOOK APPEARED IN THE NATION'S HISTORY TO SAVE THE COUNTRY FROM THE MOST TERRIBLE DANGER: THE LOOS OF TRUE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE. JUSTICE WAS DONE TO THE PEOPLE, BY HELPING THEM TO REGAIN THEIR OWN DIGNITY AND...

WITH A HEALTHY KICK SWEPT AWAY THE CORRUPTED CIVIL SERVANTS AND SILLY SELFISH PERSONS LIKE AHMED. THE PEOPLE JOYFULLY WELCOMED THOSE MEN WHO BROUGHT THE COUNTRY BACK TO ITS DIGNITY AND THE CITIZENS TO A MORE ACCEPTABLE SOCIAL JUSTICE.